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**INSURANCE**
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# The Bombay Chronicle

**INSURANCE**
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FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. XXIII NO. 67 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1935 SIXTEEN PAGES

# Over 200 Casualties In Karachi Firing

## *Prohibited Funeral Procession Sequel*

### MILITARY CALLED OUT

### Mob Excitement Over Abdul Quayum's Execution

**Over 200 casualties have been reported from Karachi on Tuesday morning as a sequel to the opening of fire by police on a procession.**

***After Execution***

**Trouble arose when Abdul Quayum who had been sentenced to death for murder of Nathuram was executed inside the District Prison and his body sent to the burial ground. An excited Muslim mob it is reported exhumed the dead body and insisted upon taking it in a procession in the afternoon.**

***Firing And Its Sequel***

**The authorities apprehending breach of peace did not permit the procession and the crowd, it is alleged, behaved in a disorderly manner, refusing to disperse necessitating the opening of fire resulting in a huge casualty roll.**

KARACHI, March 19.

Abdul Quayum who was sentenced to death on a charge of murder in open court of a Hindu named Maharaj Nathuram was executed this morning inside Karachi District prison.

Apptehending trouble the authorities removed the body to Mewashah burial ground where a large gathering of Muslims offered prayers for his soul. Police were posted at strategic points to prevent breach of peace.

**MOBS DEMONSTRATE BEFORE JAIL.**

On the report spreading all over the city, this morning, that Abdul Quayum has been executed in Karachi jail, a large number of Muslims collected in front of the jail and made demonstrations. Police and military rushed to the scene.

**FIRING KILLS 20.**

(Later).— Twenty persons have been killed and 60 injured as a result of police firing on turbulant Muslim crowd which was demonstrating in sympathy with Abdul Quayum who was executed this morning.

All the injured persons have been removed to Civil Hospital which is heavily guarded.

***INCIDENTS BEFORE FIRING***

**MILITARY CALLED OUT.**

It is understood that a huge and excited Muslim crowd exhumed Abdul Quayum's body, and insisted on taking it in procession. The authorities, apprehending a breach of the peace, did not permit the procession. Thereupon the crowd is alleged to have behaved in a disorderly manner throwing stones and other missles at the police. As the situation was threatening to get out of control, the military was requisitioned. Attempts to persuade the crowd to disperse having failed, firing was resorted to.

According to later a telegram, in spite of the police orders a huge and defiant Muslim crowd estimated to number about 100,000 (?), including 3,000 women and children exhumed Quayum's body and took it in a procession. After the procession had gone some distance, the police ordered the crowd to disperse, but the latter refused to disperse, and thereupon, the police opened fire. It then removed Quayum's body to the burial ground.

Military is now guarding the disturbed area. Lorries ladden with injured persons are still arriving at Civil Hospital.

**OFFICERS JEERED AT.**

According to an eye-witness' story, the processionists jeered and hooted at European military officers coming in a car in front of the procession and did not allow the car to pass on. The officers then fired a volley, but this did not produce any effect on the crowd which resorted to throwing stones and bottles and other missiles at military lorries. The military then opened fire.

**SITUATION AT 6-45 P.M.**

NEW DELHI, March 19.

According to a telephone message from Karachi 27 persons have been killed and 97 injured so far. The police and military are guarding the city. Order has been restored although subdued excitement prevails. All was quiet at 6-45 p.m.

***FROM JAIL TO BURIAL GROUND***

According to an eye-witness's story when the coffin bearing Abdul Quayum's corpse was brought from jail to the Burial Ground, Syed Amer Shah, Barrister Mohamed Aslam and others asked the crowd not to lift the coffin from the burial ground but women and children wanted to see Quayum's face.

Despite police intervention, the crowd forced its way to the coffin, removed the body, took it in procession to a big open maidan closeby, and offered prayers there. Muslim leaders as well as the police pleaded with the crowd peacefully to disperse agreeing to the burial of the body at 2 in the afternoon as the mob desired.

At this stage a large section of the crowd wanted to take the body in procession along the main streets of the city. Just then, a military lorry carrying British troops arrived and some from the crowd threw stones at the lorry, slightly injuring one officer. They also removed the lorry's hood. All efforts to pacify the mob proving unavailing. more military were requisitioned. The crowd was ordered to disperse and a volley was fired.

The excited mob, however, became more defiant and more unruly whereupon a second volley lasting two minutes was fired. The crowd then dispersed.

Casualties are mounting and it is believed that the killed and injured now number more than two hundred.

**OVER 200 CASUALTIES.**

KARACHI, March 19.

Casualties are mounting up and it is believed that the number of persons killed and injured has now reached more than two hundred.—A. P.

## Scenes Of Civil War In Greece

**First pictures of the rebellion, in Greece by Air Mail. Above: A Government 'plane swooping on to a rebel emplacement in the Island of Crete. Below: M. Venezelos' men at Crete are seen replying with anti-aircraft gun fire to the bombs of the Government 'planes.**

## Europeans Vote With Opposition

## STOP PRESS

**CROYDON THEFT.**

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, March 19.

The story of theft which the prosecution described as dramatic as any Edgar Wallace story was unfolded in connection with the disappearance of 21,000 sterling worth gold from the Croydon aerodrome bullion room on March 6.

The three accused are John Obrien, Silvio Mazzarda and Cecil Swanland.

BBail has been refused.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BRUSSELS, March 19,

Renard's aeroplane has been discovered in the Belgian Congo.

All the seven occupants are found dead.

The plane appeared to have struck ground with great force and was shattered to fragments.

It is believed the pilot lost control during a sandstorm.

**LEAGUE FOOTBALL.**

LONDON, March 19.

In the football match in the League second division, Burnley lost to Hull by three goals to one.—Reuter's Special.

## Bengal Govt.'s First Defeat In Council

CALCUTTA, March 19.

For the first time in the present session of the Bengal Legislative Council, the Government sustained a defeat to-day, when the House took up for consideration the Budget demand for the grant under head "Irrigation." Mr. N. K. Basu, Leader of the Opposition moved a token cut strongly criticising the Government's policy for the maintenance of 2 dredgers, which are of no use, but, for whose maintenance the Government are wasting more than a lakh of rupees every year.

**SINK IF YOU CANNOT SELL.**

Mr. Basu described these dredgers as white elephants which, if they could not be sold, ought to be sunk into the Bay of Bengal.

Replying on behalf of the Government, the Member in charge of Irrigation said that the Government are trying their level best to sell these dredgers. If they could not be sold soon, it was worth considering whether they should be sold as scrap iron.

Mr. Basu's cut-motion was carried by 34 votes against 33 votes, many European members voting with the Opposition.—United Press.

## LORD HALIFAX EXONERATED!

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, March 19.

In the House of Commons Sir A. Knox asked whether there was any precedent to the recent address to the Woolwich cadets by Lord Halifax on subject of Indian Reforms. He urged the protection of students in Government institutions from political propaganda.

Capt. Hacking replied that the address was not political and was intended to give the Woolwich cadets an outline of Indian conditions which is an important subject in their education. There was no record of any member of Government addressing cadets on a controversial matter. Lord Halifax was very careful in what he said. There has not been the slightest criticism from anybody who listened to him.

Mr. Tom Williams asked whether the comparatively small number of doctors in the rural areas of Ceylon was not more or less responsible for the terrible death-roll in the epidemic. He urged the provision of medical service outside the areas where the wages were very low.

Sir Philip Cunliffe Lister was unwilling to express opinion on expert medical matter. He added that under the Ceylon Constitution the medical service was almost exclusively a matter for them.

## *Britain's Bid For Air Supremacy*

### RE-EQUIPMENT PLANS

### Out To Capture World Altitude And Distance Record

LONDON, March 19.

**Introducing the Air Estimates in the House of Commons Sir Philip Sassoon pointed out that Britain occupied fifth place in the world air strength which could not be allowed to continue although an unduly black picture had been painted in some quarters.**

***Strenuous Programme***

**The United States and Italy have slightly exceeded British strength. France and Russia have considerably exceeded but Britain had more qualified pilots than America and Italy, while in relation to France and Italy, British machines were more modern and superior in performance. However they had a great deal of leeway to recover. Very strenuous programme of re-equipment had confronted them.**

***£25,000 Prize!***

**Regarding civil aviation the Air Ministry decided to offer a prize of 25,000 sterling for the best British fast medium-sized commercial transport aircraft which type has been very successful in the United States.**

**Sir P. Sassoon also announced that it was proposed to construct two experimental aircraft for high altitudes and long distance, and if these proved satisfactory, they should attempt to capture world's altitude and distance records.—Reuter's Special.**

## REPUGNANT TO MARRIAGE LAWS

### Ghosh's Niece Files Suit For Dissolution

CALCUTTA, March 19.

Miss Latika Ghosh (Mrs. Latika Bose,) has filed a suit in the First Subordinate Judge's Court, Alipore, praying for a declaration that her marriage with Dr. Subudh Kumar Bose in November 1924 at Maryleborne Registry Office in London is null and void and that no relationship of husband and wife exists or ever existed between them on grounds, amongst others, (1) that the form of marriage gone through was unknown and repugnant to the laws of marriage governing the parties and had not the effect of establishing legally binding and valid marriage, and (2) that the parties were ineligible of being united by marriage being within the prohibited degrees of relationship according to the geneological table.

The plaintiff Miss Latika Ghosh, it may be stated, is a niece of Sri Arobindo Ghosh. She herself had a distinguished career in Oxford from where she was graduated in 1923.—United Press.

## *DISPUTE BETWEEN ITALY AND ABYSSINIA*

***Latter Seeks Submission Of Case To League Council***

GENEVA, March 19.

Abyssinia, in connection with the dispute with Italy has invoked Article 15 of the Covenant providing submission to the disputants' case to the Council of the League of Nations which League is very likely to be convened immediately.—Reuter.

## *INDIA DEBATE ON FRIDAY*

LONDON, March 19.

Mr. MacDonald announced in the House of Commons that the Indian debate would be taken on Friday instead of Thursday owing to Foreign Affairs debate on the motion for adjournment.—Reuter's Special.

## ANGRY AND DISMAYED

### French Reaction To British Note To Germany

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

PARIS, March 19.

France, judging from the significantly unanimous press comments and the semi-official opinion on the British note to Germany, is angry and dismayed. "Weakness" and "Capitulation," are words frequently used together with such remarks as "One wonders whether our British friends are not gazing at a mirage" and "German violence receives magnificent free gift."

It is felt that the close Franco-British co-operation which brought such satisfaction to France recently has now collapsed. The 'Paris Midi' says that the French policy is of swinging between two poles, Moscow and London, and in the absence of Franco-British collaboration Franco-Soviet collaboration automatically follows.

## *BELGIAN GOVERNMENT RESIGNS*

BRUSSELS, March 19.

The Government has resigned.

Reason hitherto is unknown.—Reuter.

***Out To Safeguard Belgian Currency***

LATER.

The Theunis Government has resigned owing to the Opposition campaign against the measures to safeguard the Belga, said the Prime Minister at the opening of the Chamber. In consequence of this campaign and despite the incessant fight which the Government carried on since the 4th instant they have been unable to prevent the menace of the franc. Before resigning the Government had taken efficacious indispensable measures to safeguard Belgian currency. They hoped that the successors would receive unanimous national support to enable them to surmount the danger.—Reuter.

# TABULATED ADLETS

## 1 Anna Per Word.

## Minimum Re. 1

**SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS** are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

**ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE** are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

**BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN** Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

**REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS** should be addressed carefully as under : "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

### 9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

**Wanted Graduates, Under-Graduates,** Matrics, Under-Matrics, for Bank service. Apply with copies. Royal Service Bureau, Meerut. (3900).

**Wanted immediately a Shorthand** Typist for a Solicitors' firm. Only those having previous experience in the line need apply. Pay according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 9818, "Bombay Chronicle."

**Wanted a Clerk for our Bombay** Godown on salary of Rs. 30 p.m. Good future prospects for active man those who can deposit a Cash Security of Rs. 250 should apply:—Box No. 3873, "Bombay Chronicle".

**Wanted decent boys for Film**talkies. Apply with Anna stamp. Filmtalkie Service. 35, (14/2), Old China Bazar, Calcutta. (3570).

**Wanted B. E., to work as building** superviser and draughtsman for Architect and Engineer's Office in Bombay. Apply stating lowest salary acceptable. Box No. 3878. "Bombay Chronicle".

**Wanted Canvassers for selling** our Tea in Bombay and Suburbs rate per lb. -|8|- on Commission basis those who can Deposit Rs. 25 against stock should apply:—Box No. 3874, "Bombay Chronicle".

**Wanted Hindu Doctor, M.B.B.S.** for Cutch dispensary. See Ratanshi Moolji, c|o Cooverji Oomersey Co., Kharek Bazar, Mandvi, between 4|6 (S.T.) with certificate before 23rd March. (3889).

**Wanted:—Influential Travelling** Salesmen for Cutlery and Stationery. Apply:—Box No. 3871. "Bombay Chronicle".

**Wanted a capable, intelligent,** hard-working young man between twenty-one and thirty to run the Publicity Department for a Picture House. Able to independently deal with correspondence, with a flair for writing, handle clients with consumate business tact and efficiently fulfil interview engagements. Excellent opening for a fellow who is not much concerned at present with remuneration. Apply in writing with full details, 3865, "Bombay Chronicle".

**Wanted Energetic Unemployed** Youths, pay 30 to sell Beauty Box. No security, catalogue Free. National Trading, Jorabagan, Calcutta. (3763).

### 12. TO BE LET

**To Let—Bungalow near Santa** Cruz Station, with all accommodation, ground floor and first floor, compound, well, etc. Reasonable rent. Ask M|s M. M. Ebrahimji & Co., 147, Nagdevi Street. (3904).

**To Be Let—Airy and lighted 3** blocks of 4 rooms each, 2 on second floor and 1 on 1st floor, very near to station, Matunga, (G.I.P.), near post office, Jayraj Villa. Apply to Vithaldas Moolji, Moolji Jetha Market, Ghadial Gally, Bombay 2. (3879).

### 27. HOTELS.

**Hotel India, Connaught Place,** New Delhi.—Home Comforts. Excellent Food. Efficient Service. Indian and European Catering, Sanitary Bath Rooms. Phone 2061. (9527).

### 56. EDUCATIONAL.

**Careers in Accountancy and Sec**retaryship: The Gann's Institute holds the England qualifying examinations in April and November each year for the posts of qualified Accountants, Secretatries and Stenographers, and prepares candidates through Specialised Postal tuition for Guaranteed Success at any of the following examinations: (1) The London Chamber of Commerce: Senior Book-keeping and Accountancy certificate for the post of Divisional Accountant in P W.D. (2) The British Association of Accountants and Auditors: Diploma F.B.A.A.—"Registered Accountants." (3) The Institute of Company Accountant: Diploma F.I.C.A.—"Company Accountant Inc." (4) The Faculty of Secretaries: Diploma F.F.S.—"Certified Public Secretary." Apply for admission to the Examination Officer. The Gann's Shorthand Institute, Aligarh. (3806).

**The Royal Homoeo & Dental In**stitute, Delhi, teaches and grants Diplomas of M B.H. & L.D.Sc., in Homoeopathy and Dentistry. respectively. Prospectus free. Guaranteed cure for Piles, Fistula and Prolapsus Ani. Literature free. (3718).

### 58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

**Art of Moneygetting, Hints and** Helps to make Fortune, Re. 1. How to make money in Sharebazar Rs. 2/8/-. King Company, near Central Bank, Bombay. (3898).

### 73. AGENTS WANTED

**Applications will be now consider**ed for appointment of Agents to sell Carrons Teas throughout India on commission and salary basis. Apply stating previous experience. Carrons (India), Ltd. Post Box No. 142, Madras. (3893).

**WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS**

to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Baisar | Broach | Baroda |
| Borivli | Bhusaval | Dahod |
| Deolali | Dhond | Daman |
| Dhanu Road | Goli | Karjat |
| Kasara | Lonavla | Manmad |
| Matheran | Nera | Navsari |
| Nasik | Sholapur | Virar |

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

### 74. AGENCIES WANTED

**Gentleman with 47 years' experi**ence in tea business, expert in blending and enjoying best influence with the traders, offers his services. Please write Jamsetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikalwadi, Bombay.

### 99. MACHINERY FOR SALE

**For sale—Five Crompton Parkin**son A. C. 4 B. H. P. Motors also Five Centrifugal Pumps Mather and Platt Co., capacity 10,000 gallons per hour at 40 feet head. All in complete working order. Apply Chief Officer, Municipal Office, Surat. (9807).

### 154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

**For Sale—Nepean Sea Road.** Valuable property—on perpetual lease hold land about 600 sqr. yds. in tip top condition, having three floors and fourth large open terrace room on which there is another open terrace. Two lock-up Motor Garages, surrounded by small compound open on all sides. Present reduced estimated rent including owner's occupation is Rs. 825 Municipal Taxes, six monthly Rs. 630. Having panoramic hill and sea view from top room and terraces. Suitable for residence of persons of high good taste and it also yields reasonable moderate return on investment. Price rupees one Lac forty thousand or near offer. No brokers. Only bona-fide purchasers should apply with offers for inspection Box No. 3902, "Bombay Chronicle."

**Offers are invited for the pur**chase of a very valuable property at the junction of two Roads, Malabar Hill, Sea View. For particulars apply or see personally to Bomanji Wadia, L.C.E., 61, Stock Exchange Building, Apollo St., Fort. (3876).

## Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

| | Per column inch Per insertion. |
|---|---|
| 1st Insertion | .... Rs. 7-8-0 |
| 2nd Insertion | .... Rs. 5-8-0 |
| 3rd Insertion | .... Rs. 4-8-0 |
| 4th and Subsequent Insertions | .... Rs. 3-8-0 |

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

THE PRABHAT INSURANCE CO., LTD

NOTICE OF MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Prabhat Insurance Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th March, 1935, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business.

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts as at 31st March, 1934.
2. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
4. To transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 19th March, 1935, to 4th April, 1935, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
PARAKRAM & CO.,
Secretaries & Managers.
Bombay, 19th March, 1935.
9816.

THE BELAPUR CO., LTD.

LOST SHARE CERTIFICATES

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Share Certificates Nos. 3600, 2982 and 4195 in respect of twenty-five Ordinary Shares Nos. 35315 to 35339 (inclusive) of the Belapur Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Niranjan Nath Gurtu have been LOST, MISLAID or DESTROYED. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the company at their registered office Royal Insurance Buildings, Churchgate Street, Bombay, within one month from the date hereof, otherwise duplicate share certificates will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

NIRANJAN NATH GURTU.
Dated 20-3-35. 3899

## Public Notices

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, BOMBAY.

No. 2651|151-Impt. of 1935.

With reference to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay's Notification No. 1174|151-Impt., dated the 30th January, 1935, and in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 22 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902 (Bombay IV of 1902), the Commissioner of Police has made the following additional rule:—

"32. The Lane leading from Clare Road to Ripon Road and known as Macbeth Lane or Clare Road Cross Lane shall be closed to through motor traffic Motor cars proceeding to and from the garages situated in the lane shall do so by means of its entrance from Clare Road."

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 4th March, 1935
9817

THE CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that AD-INTERIM DIVIDENDS for the half year, ended 31st December, 1934, at the rate of Rs. 12/8/0 per Preference share and at the rate of Rs. 4 per Ordinary share, both free of Income Tax, will be paid on and after TUESDAY, the 23rd April, 1935, between the hours of 11-30 a.m. and 1 p.m. (Standard Time) on SATURDAY and 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. on other week days, at the Registered Office of the Company, "Bombay House" Bruce Street, Fort, to those shareholders whose names be on the register on Wednesday the 27th March, 1935.

Dividend warrants will be posted to the shareholders on Thursday, the 18th April, 1935.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 27th March to SATURDAY, the 6th April, 1935, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
TATA SONS, Limited, Agents,
S. D. SAKLATVALA,
Director.
Bombay, 18th March, 1935.
9814.

## Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will of CHHOTALAL VALLABHJI. .... Deceased.
VARJIVANDAS CHHOTALAL and Anr. .... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of the Probate of the will.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Thirteenth day of March in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty Five and in the Twenty-fifth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

The 13th day of March, 1935.
CHOKSY & CO.
Petitioners' Attorneys.

**GUPTA MANTRA**

**A Reward of Rs 100**

The object, which cannot be achieved by spending lacs of rupees, may be had by repeating this Mantra seven times. There is no necessity of undergoing any hardship to make it effective. You will have what you desire. This is a Vashikaran Mantra.

It will make you fortunate, give you service, make you victorious in litigation and bring you profit in trade. A Reward of Rs. 100, if proved fallible. Price including postage etc. Rs. 2-7.

SIDDH MANTRA ASHRAM,
No 57, P. O. Katrisaral, (Gaya)

## Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.,

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY LAZARUS AND OTHER WELL-KNOWN MAKERS.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will (TO-DAY) WEDNESDAY, the 20th March, 1935, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at Zaveri Mansion, Little Gibbs Road, Malabar Hill, valuable furniture such as Dining table, chairs, sideboard, Drawing and Chesterfield suites, roll-top, writing table, show-cases, bedsteads, almirahs, dressing chests of Drawers and dressing tables, hatstands, teapoys, glass, crockery and platedware, etc.

The property of a gentleman.

Catalogues are ready and furniture is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

GANDHI & Co.

Telephone No. 24927.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT 1ST CHINCH BUNDER ROAD NEAR KHADAK.

Messrs. Gandhi & Co. Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Minocheher Manchershah Hiralal & Co. Attorneys for Mr. Ramzanally Ebrahim the Transferee and on account and at the risk of the Trustees of Haji Adam Sidick Charitable and Religious Trusts in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the Transferee in the Transfer of Mortgage dated 3rd February 1935 and made between Bai Kulsumbai wife of Ramzanally Ebrahim and Kassamally Ramzanally Ebrahim of the one part and the said Ramzanally Ebrahim of the other part and Mortgage dated 26th February 1932 and made between Dr. Taherally Mahomedally Kajiji, Receiver appointed in High Court Suit No. 422 of 1925 of the one part and the said Bai Kulsumbai wife of Ramzanally Ebrahim and Kassumally Ramzanally of the other part sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Immovable Property on Monday the 1st day of April 1935 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the Premises.

All that piece of land of Pension and Tax Tenure together with house standing thereon situate at 1st Chinch Bunder Road near Khadak containing by admeasurement 746 Square Yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector under New No. 1870, New Survey No. 2989 and Cadastral Survey No. 1421 of Mandvi Division and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward Nos. 3114 & 16 and Street Nos. 167-169 and bounded on the East by the house of Syed Achhoo and others, on the West by the property of Miya Haji Alaudin bin Haji Ebrahim Jitekar, on the North by the said Chinch Bunder First Road and on the South by the property of Mahomed Ebrahim Parkar belonging to the Juma Masjid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Minocheher Manchershah Hiralal & Co. Attorneys for the Transferee at their Office at No. 65, Esplanade Road Fort or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

CRAWFORD & Co.

SALE WILL BE HELD AT MARY LODGE, GODBUNDER ROAD, ANDHERI.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PIECES OF LAND, SITUATE AT VILE PARLE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the executors of the late Bai Dhanbaiji Doctor, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, 24th March 1935 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Mary Lodge, God Bunder Road Andheri, the undermentioned pieces of land in convenient lots.

PARTICULARS OF THE LAND.

17 pieces of open land situate at Vile Parle in Taluka Salsette in the Suburban District of Bombay, admeasuring about 3 acres, the total yearly assessment whereof payable to the Collector of the Suburban District of Bombay is Rs. 13-2-0.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

**YOUR**

DO THEY TROUBLE YOU?
If so ask a Free book "Perfect Sight" for easy home treatment. No risk. No obligation. P. M. ZAVERI & CO., Chemists, Princess Street Bombay, 2.

MATINEE SHOWS TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT

**3-30 p. m.**

Please reserve your seats early for all the three shows—To-day and To-morrow at 3-30; 6-30 & 10 p.m. as bookings are already very heavy.

Greatest Screen Triumph OF ADVENTURE & ROMANCE

**"COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO"**

ALEXANDER DUMAS IMMORTAL STORY with

**ROBERT DONAT ELISSA LANDI**

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW 3-30; 6-30 & 10 P.M.

**WELLINGTON**

Please be punctual as there are no short films, this production being exceptionally lengthy. Plans Open.

*SATURDAY NEXT* Brings

**Neela** to **MAJESTIC**

*See page 9.*

Drawing Crowded Audiences.

This Week—Come & Enjoy Your "HOLEE" & "NAVROZ" Holidays at

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# "NEW PLEDGE" TO INDIA

## WHAT DOMINION STATUS MEANS

LONDON (By Air Mail.)

Mr. J. H. Morgan, K.C., the eminent constitutional lawyer, in a speech to the Cambridge University Conservative Association Friday night, said that he would take as his subject: "The Crisis in Conservatism."

Was there a crisis? Let them turn to Mr. Baldwin's recent speech, in which he said: "I do not believe that our party alone could win a clear majority in the United Kingdom to-day."

Of late, Mr. Morgan said that he had found no little difficulty in recognising Mr. Baldwin who delivered a knock-out blow to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in 1926 and saved the country from the felon blow of a General Strike.

Could it be that some four years' association with the greatest "defeatist" English public life had ever known, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, had infected Mr. Baldwin with the "bug" of defeatism? He sometimes thought that association had already continued a little too long.

Now the worst of a liaison was that the longer it continued the more difficult it was to break off. Mr. Baldwin had now advanced to the position, or been decoyed into it, of declaring that the Conservative Party must go to the polls at the next election, not as the Conservative Party, but as the paramours of the National Socialists, aided and abetted by a fraction of the Liberal Party.

"I have an unimpeachable authority for saying," Mr. Morgan said—"and 50 years hence the truth will be known—that the two men who saved the country in the crisis of 1931 were the King and Mr. Baldwin. With perhaps more magnanimity than wisdom, Mr. Baldwin waived his indefeasible claim to be Prime Minister."

STATUTE OF WESTMINSTER.

Mr. Morgan then referred to the "pledge" by Sir Samuel Hoare that the Government of India Bill was to be regarded as yet another statement in the direction of the grant of what was called "Dominion Status." Even to-day the construction put upon "Dominion Status" varied among the Dominions themselves.

The Irish Free State and the Union of South Africa, who might be regarded as the prime authors of the Statute of Westminster, put one construction upon the term "Dominion Status" understanding by it the "right of secession," while the Australian Commonwealth and the Dominion of New Zealand, who had contracted out of the Statute of Westminster and would indeed have nothing to do with it, put quite another construction upon the term

It might be said indeed of the Statute of Westminster that instead of settling everything, as was fondly hoped by Mr. Amery, it had unsettled everything.

The extension of Dominion Status to India would be totally destructive of all the "safeguards," whether express or implied, contained in the Bill. The term "Dominion Status" had, as a matter of constitutional development, acquired a new and vastly extended meaning which at the date of the Viceroy's pronouncement in October, 1929, it did not possess.

"ROLL UP THAT MAP."

It was universally admitted that the six Dominions were each and all of them subject, at the time of the Viceroy's "pledge" of October, 1929, to certain very considerable limitations, in law, on their "sovereignty."

"To-day the whole of these limitations on the degree of autonomy implied by the term 'Dominion Status,'" Mr. Morgan said, "have disappeared as the result of the Imperial Conference of 1930 and the Statute of Westminster of 1931.

"When, therefore, Sir Samuel Hoare a few weeks ago pledged the Government to grant 'Dominion Status' to 'India' he was not renewing an old pledge. He was making a new one. He was promising 'India' independence. He was promising her the 'right of secession.'

"That sort of pledge is the beginning of the end. When I read that momentous declaration of his, looking at the map of India, I was reminded of an historic utterance: 'Roll up that map! It will not be wanted any more.'"

Mr. Morgan spoke of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's record on India, and recalled that at the British Labour Conference in London in 1928 he said that he hoped that there would be a new Dominion added to the Commonwealth of our nations. A year late, within a few weeks of taking office, he instructed the Viceroy to make the fatal pledge.

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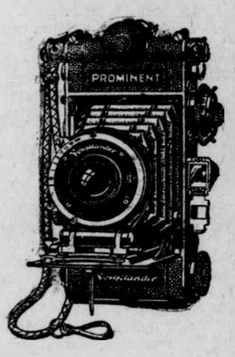


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# Damages For Wrongful Dismissal

## Appeal Bench Reverses Decision Of Davar J. In Jupiter Insurance Co., Case

**The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Rangnekar, sitting in appeal, passed a decree for Rs. 17,000 in favour of Ardeshar Bomanji Shroff, an ex-employee of Jupiter General Insurance Co., Ltd., as damages for wrongful dismissal from service.**

**This decision reverses the judgment of Mr. Justice J. D. Davar who, sometime ago, had dismissed the plaintiff's suit, holding that the plaintiff's conduct amounted to misconduct or insubordination entitling the defendants to dismiss him.**

The plaintiff was the manager of the life insurance department of the defendant company and, according to him, was engaged under a contract for 3-1|2 years. After 12 months, the defendants dismissed him on the ground of rudeness and negligence in duty.

In appeal their lordship held that the circumstances did not establish misconduct nor insubordination nor negligence on the part of the plaintiff, and that the defendant company was not justified in terminating the agreement of service with the plaintiff which was for a period of 3-1|2 years. Their lordships accordingly awarded to the plaintiff damages amounting to Rs. 17,000 on the footing that if the plaintiff had remained in the service of the plaintiff company for the remaining period of the agreement he would have earned Rs. 17,000 as salary in accordance with the terms of the agreement.

The defendant company was ordered to pay the costs of the suit and of the appeal.

Mr. V. F. Taraporevala with Mr. N. P. Engineer instructed by Messrs Payne and Co. for plaintiff.

Mr. M. C. Setalvad with Mr. H. C. Carden Noad and Mr. Barrot instructed by Messrs Craigie Blunt and Caroe, Solicitors.

## NARIMAN'S MOTOR CASE

### Government Apply For Transfer And High Court Grants Rule

Mr. Justice Broomfield and Mr. Justice Divatia at the High Court on Tuesday admitted a double application by the Bombay Government in connection with the case against Mr. K. F. Nariman under the Motor Vehicles Act.

Mr. Kenneth Kemp, Advocate-General, with Dewan Bahadur Shingne, Government Pleader and Mr. G. L. Walker, Government Solicitor, appeared in support of the application.

Mr. Nariman is charged with contravening rule 6 under the Motor Vehicles Act in that he was alleged to have used his motor car without renewing his license.

The case is being heard by Messrs. Kapadia and Griffiths, Hon. Magistrates, at Girgaum Court.

Mr. Nariman, while admitting that he had not got his registration certificate renewed, challenged the legality of rule 7 framed under the Act which fixed the amount of fees payable for registration and renewal. He wished to lead evidence to show that the fees charged amounted to a tax imposed for the general provincial revenues.

The prosecution objected to the evidence on the ground that rule 7 had no reference in the case and that the main issue was whether Mr. Nariman had contravened rule 6. The Magistrates, however, held that rule 7 could not be separated from rule 6 in deciding the issues in the case.

Against this ruling, the Government applied in revision to the High Court. The application also asked for a transfer of the case to some other court as important legal points were involved.

Their lordships admitted the application and granted a rule.

## ONE YEAR FOR THEFT AND FORGERY

Found guilty of theft, using a forged document and cheating, Hiralal Parekh, formerly a clerk in the Chartered Bank, was sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Justice Barlee at the High Court Sessions on Tuesday.

The offence was in respect of one G. P. note of Rs. 1,000 in favour of Mrs. Diwan which the accused stole from her father's house on May 26 last.

The note was pledged to the Chartered Bank by the accused for Rs. 750 and bore a forged endorsement in his favour.

The report of the Select Committee on the Court Fees C.P. Amendment Bill which has been published in the C.P. Gazette will be presented by the Hon. Mr. E. Raghavendra Rao, Home Member at the adjourned sitting of the Council on March 25.

## MR. G. R. KHAIRAZ

### Popular Magistrate To Take Up Appointment In High Court

Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Bar-at-Law, 2nd Presidency Magistrate will, it is understood, take up the appointment of Master in Equity and Commissioner for Accounts in the High Court, when the present occupant of that post, Mr. Dadachanji, retires on April 1st.

The appointment has not yet been officially announced but that the matter is settled may be concluded from the fact that Mr. Khairaz was sitting with the Commissioner in his office during the whole of Monday, for the purpose of becoming acquainted with the nature and routine of the work.

Mr. Khairaz was appointed a Presidency Magistrate as far back as 1912 and is thus the oldest occupant of the Magisterial bench in Bombay. He was due to retire under the age clause (55) shortly but the new appointment will give him another five years of active service, as the age limit for such appointments in the High Court is 60.

Mr. Khairaz's appointment creates considerable speculation regarding the appointment of a permanent Magistrate to fill the vacancy thus caused, but, it is understood that no decision in this matter has yet been made.

## THUNDER SHOWERS IN ASSAM

POONA, Mar. 19.

A few thundershowers occurred in Assam, Sibsagar reporting half an inch. The western disturbance still persists over the North-west Frontier.

FORECAST

Scattered light-showers may occur on Orissa, Bengal coast and along the North-west Frontier.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 19-3-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.020 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.0 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 72.8 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 86.6 degrees 0.4 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 73.6 degrees 1.6 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 77 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. S

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 113 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 19 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 19-3-35

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.0deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.07 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.87 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.


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## DEPORTEE GETS 18 MONTHS' R. I.

### Found Guilty Of Theft And Breach Of Police Order

Found guilty on charges of theft and of committing a breach of the Police Commissioner's order Mohanlal Ramachandra, a deportee, was sentenced by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to suffer an aggregate term of 18 months' rigorous imprisonment on Tuesday.

"I could not eke out a living in my native place at Jaipur" pleaded Mohanlal, "that was why I came over to Bombay. I had spent 16 years of my life in Bombay."

The Magistrate said that it was the duty of the accused to get the permission of the Police Commissioner before he came to Bombay. As to the difficulty of eking out a livelihood in his native place, the accused could have as well gone to any other place leaving Bombay alone.

Mohanlal was arrested by the Princess Street Police on March 9 on a charge of theft at Bhuleshwar. He was trying to make good his escape with a pair of gold bangles snatched from the wrists of a child, when a police constable arrested him.

The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge of theft.

The Magistrate, after hearing the evidence, found him guilty and sentenced him as above.

## 15 STRIPES FOR STEALING GRASS

ALLAHABAD, March 17.

One Bauna, who held three previous convictions, has been convicted on the charge of stealing grass from the Ganganatha Jha Hostel of the Allahabad University.

The accused was caught one night while cutting the grass of the lawns of the hostel. He admitted cutting the grass but contended that he was instructed to do so by the grass contractor. The contractor was produced in defence but he denied all knowledge about the accused going to cut the grass.

The Magistrate sentenced Bauna to 15 stripes.

## VILLAGERS ATTACK EXCISE PARTY

NAGPUR, Mar. 19.

A Jalgaon message says while an Excise Party was raiding the village of Golegaon in search of illicit liquor, a number of villagers attacked the party injuring the Sub-Inspector and a number of constables.

The police have subsequently taken into custody some of the alleged assailants.—United Press.

## DISPUTE OVER DANDA PROPERTY

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, March 18.

Judgment was delivered by Mr. L. C. Sheth, the First Class Sub-Judge at Thana, in the suit filed by Mr. Muncherji Cursetji Khambatta, a Parsi of Bombay, against his European wife Mrs. Jessie Grant for a declaration that the plaintiff was the real owner of the property situated at Danda near Bandra and that the defendant was only "benamidar" for him, and prayed that she be ordered to transfer the property to and in the name of the plaintiff and to hand over the possession of the property to him. The plaintiff had further prayed that the defendant be restrained from dealing with the property, its rents, income and profits in any manner whatsoever and that a receiver be appointed.

After the trial lasted for more than a year and a half, the Judge came to the conclusion that the plaintiff had not proved his case and he therefore, dismissed the suit with costs.

## ASANSOLE BABY WEEK

### Mr. Burrows Opens Health Exhibition

(From Our Correspondent.)

ASANSOLE, March 16.

The Health Exhibition and Bazar organised by the Health and Baby Welfare Society, Asansole was opened here on the 11th inst., and will continue till the 17th inst.

The exhibition was opened by Mr. L. B. Burrows, Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

Mr. Burrow along with the Magistrate paid a visit to the stall of the Bengal Chemical and examined some of the exhibits shown there.

HEALTH WEEK

The formal opening of the Health Week was held in a special pandal.

Mr. J. N. Ray, Chairman of the Asansole Municipality read the annual report of the Society and asked Mr. Burrows to open the exhibition.

Mr. Burrows congratulated the management of the Exhibition for the splendid show organised by them, and stressed the importance of such Baby Weeks.

## Arrests For Contravention Of Order

LUCKNOW, March 18.

According to the information available here in the official quarters two men have been arrested at Ajodhya in Fyzabad District for sacrificing cows on the occasion of the Bakrid festival in contravention of the District Magistrate's orders under section 144 I. P. C.

Several others who expressed their intention to do sacrifice were also custodied. Otherwise normal conditions prevail and nothing untoward has happened. —A. P.


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| SHANGHAI | 30 | 19 | 50 | 30 |
| KOBE | 35 | 22 | 50 | 30 |
| YOKOHAMA | 36 | 23 | 50 | 30 |

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# Selections For To-day's Races

## Desert Prince & Grecian Orb For Daily Double

(By "SENEX")

The following are the selections for the Fifth Day of the Bombay Spring Meeting to be held to-day:—

**1ST RACE:—**
TAJ SINJAR .... 1
KASSAB .... 2
AJID .... 3

**2ND RACE:—**
SILVER JUBILEE .... 1
FAUST .... 2
SIR JAMAL .... 3

**3RD RACE:—**
DESERT PRINCE .... 1
HOMER .... 2
AZIZA .... 3

**4TH RACE:—**
BALLYLINCH .... 1
SEATON ROSS .... 2
ABUNDANCE .... 3

**5TH RACE:—**
FARAT PRINCE .... 1
SHINIAR .... 2
GERMAN .... 3

**6TH RACE:—**
GRECIAN ORB .... 1
COMPREHENSION .... 2
DOREDA .... 3

**7TH RACE:—**
GOOLASH .... 1
ARGO'S HEIR .... 2
TEL ASUR .... 3

**8TH RACE:—**
BATTLE ON .... 1
IRISH RIGHT .... 2
BETTY BOOP .... 3

**9TH RACE:—**
ROLL UP .... 1
PROVENCE ROSE .... 2
WINKING .... 3

**10TH RACE:—**
SHOGAT AZIZ .... 1
NASSIRWAN .... 2
NAHAB .... 3

**DAILY DOUBLE**
DESERT PRINCE and GRECIAN ORB.

**DAILY TREBLE**
FARAT PRINCE, GOOLASH and BATTLE ON

# Acceptances For To-day's Races

## Card Of Ten Events Necessitates Early Start

**The following are the acceptances for the 5th Day of the Bombay Spring Meeting to be held to-day:—**

***1st Race: 2-0 p. m.***

THE DAMASCUS PLATE (Div. I).—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,250; second Rs. 400; third Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st October, 1933, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7 lbs. or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Nussrat Pasha 8-10, Laffy 8-10, Taj Sinjar 8-10, Golden King 8-8, Faidan 8-8, Faddak 8-8, Dolfuss 8-8, Amir 8-6, Orphelia 8-4, Eastern Charm 8-2, Kassab 8-2, Ajid 8-0, Fair Play 7-11, Simon 7-11, Sunshine 7-11 and Amirulmulk 7-11.

***2nd Race: 2-30 p. m.***

THE DAMASCUS PLATE. (Div. II).—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,250; second Rs. 400; third Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st October, 1933, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7 lbs. or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Raza Khan 8-10, Hilarity 8-8, Faust 8-8, Dara 8-8, Strephon 8-6, Sir Jamal 8-4, Khalid 8-2, Silver Jubilee 8-2, Trademark 7-11, Blanche 8-2, Maneck 8-2, Gog II (late Wahshi) 8-2, Shariff 7-12, Sinbad (late Lubyat Washash) 7-11, Na'amat Allah 7-11 and Quality 7-11.

***3rd Race: 3 p. m.***

THE DAMASCUS PLATE (Div. III).—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,250; second Rs. 400; third Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st October, 1933, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over, 7 lbs., or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over, 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Goodbye 9-1, Safi al Muluk 8-10, Iraq Queen 8-8, Poppy Day 8-8, Taj Mahus 8-7, Masuda 8-4, Forat 8-4, Aziza 8-2, The Duke 8-2, Saggar Beg 8-2, Ashroff 8-0, Sheriyar 8-0, Desert Prince 8-0, Young Bucknell 8-0, Homer 8-0, and Howell 7-11.

***4th Race: 3-30 p. m.***

THE LINGFIELD PARK PLATE—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,100; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Dopatta 9-0, Abundance 8-13, Berrydale 8-2, Powder Boy 8-1, Seaton Ross 8-0, Ballylinch 7-12 and Superlative 7-11.

***5th Race: 4-0 p. m.***

THE KOWEIT PLATE (Div. II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,700; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Adhba II 9-4, Happy King 9-0, Farat Prince 9-0, Iraq Gift 8-10, Riyad II 8-9, Mutashar 8-3, Shiniar 8-1, Barkhat 8-0, German 7-10, Lamington 7-4 and Sattam 7-0.

***6th Race: 4-30 p. m.***

THE MULLINGAR PLATE (Div. II).—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,250; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 400. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Comprehension 9-1, Grecian Orb 8-10, Picaro 8-7, Doreda 8-7, Hollywood Nights 8-5, Raghubeer 8-3, Havana II 711, Gold Period 7-9, and Essex Lad 7-7.

***7th Race: 5 p. m.***

THE HARRIS PLATE—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class I

Tel Asur 9-4, Vamos 8-11, Kum Bak 8-9, Goolash 8-9, Garcon 8-9, Garry 8-7, Argo's Heir 8-2, Carmelian 8-2, Jim Thomas 8-2, and Grand Wazir 7-12.

***8th Race: 5-30 p. m.***

THE SOMERSET PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,700; second Rs. 600, third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Generous 9-3, Irish Right 9-3, Carioca 8-12, Betty Boop 8-7, Clairette 8-10, Solar Barn 8-7, Diomedol 8-5, Golden Trail 8-5, Cook General 8-3, Love Parade 7-12, It 7-12, Greek Jack 7-10, Romance 7-10, Kenya 7-4, Battle On 7-2, and Tree Top 7-2,

***9th Race: 6-0 p. m.***

THE MULLINGAR PLATE (Div. I).—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,250; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 400. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Winking 9-7, Bismarck II 8-10, Roll Up 8-7, Sweetie 8-7, Provence Rose 8-5, Episode 8-1, Ashvaraj 7-4, Essex Book 7-4, Zorawar 7-4 and Financier 7-0.

***10th Race: 6-30 p. m.***

THE KOWEIT PLATE (Div. I).—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,700; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Breach 9-4, Yanoos 9-3, Shogat Aziz 8-13, The Viceroy 8-12, Gurjistan 8-12, Muhaisin 8-9, Nassirwan 8-5, Wazir Pasha 8-2, Shara'a al Jamil 8-1, Ghafiah 8-1, El Faras 8-1, Nahab 7-13, Maarib 7-10, Zoolum 7-7 and Amij 7-6.

## *JUNAGADH STATE CATTLE EXHIBITION*

The Nawab Saheb of Junagadh, with the Dewan, Sir Patrick Cadell, views the Exhibition Grounds.

The prize winning pair of bullocks (Fine Gir Breed), with their owner, a farmer.

A Rovers forward dashes for the Indo-Portuguese goal the latter won by 2 goals to nil on Monday when the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament opened.

# Telephone Sports Club Trounces Punjab Regiment

## Brewin Scores Six Goals For Winners In Aga Khan Tournament On Tuesday

The Bombay Telephone Company Sports Club made short work of the 3|1st Punjab Regiment "B" in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament on Tuesday. The military men were mere novices, and although they displayed keenness to the bitter end were outclassed in every department of the game. During the opening half the Telephone boys who were mostly old Cathedral School students netted four goals. Nash scored the first and Brewin added the remainder. After crossing over the military citadel was subjected to a veritable bombardment, Shaller (2), Brewin (3), Nagle (1), Victor (1) increasing the lead.

Brewin, the centre forward of the Telephone team was the most enterprising player on the field. His stick work and dash proved too much for the military defence which fell to pieces

Results:—

B'BAY TELEPHONE CO. 11 goals.
3|1ST. PUNJAB REGT. "B" Nil.

The teams were:—

3|1ST. PUNJAB REGIMENT "B": Kala Khan: Kartar Singh and Gurmukh Singh: Aidan Singh, Nagina Singh and Amar Singh: Maru Singh, Daulat Singh, Nasib Singh, Padan Singh, and Sardara Singh.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE CO.: Mendonca: Tancred and Victor: High, Cohen and Taylor: Nash, ler.

Woodcock, Brewin, Nagle and Shal-

UMPIRES: Messrs. Bence and Johannes.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

4-15 p.m.: St: Andrews vs. Bombay Port Trust.

5-30 p.m.: Friends Sporting Club vs. Cathedral High School.

## SMALL-POX'S VIRULENCE IN BOMBAY

### 91 Attacks And 60 Deaths In City Last Week

The health returns of Bombay during the 11th week of 1935, i.e., the week ended 16th March were as under:—

The total mortality 670 was 22 more than in the last week; the death rate registered was 30.0 on the Census population of 1931. The mortality for the 11th week of 1934 was 525 and death rate 23.5. The average mortality for the corresponding week during the preceding quinquennium 1930-1934 was 576 and death rate 25.2.

Out of the total deaths, 166 were among infants under one year of age. During the week Smallpox caused 91 attacks (including 1 imported case from Mangalore) and 60 deaths. Cholera and Plague were absent during the week. The number of deaths from Typhoid was 1.

The number of live births registered during the week was 598 as against 654 for the 11th week of 1934 and 484 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1930-1934).

Sardar Mangal Singh's Indian Arms Act (Amendment) Bill which aims at securing the same facilities for the Sikhs in the matter of carrying 'kirpans' in all provinces of India which they have under the existing law in the Punjab and the North West Frontier Province will come up for discussion in the Legislative Assembly on March 29 next.—United Press.

Fine Breed of a Gir cow a prize winning exhibit.

## SCUFFLE AT THEATRE

### Sticks And Soda Bottles Freely Used

AHMEDABAD, March 18.

There was a scuffle last night at Krishna Cinema between a batch of Medical students and members of the audience regarding the occupation of seats. Small sticks, and soda water bottles were used. Some damage was caused to the theatre, while the proprietor and the manager received injuries. Armed and unarmed police arrived at the scene and brought the situation under control.

There was an unprecedented crowd at the cinema as Mr. K. M. Munshi's famous novel "Vengeance is Mine" was screened at the cinema. The police arrested 5 medical students.—United Press.

## DIRECTOR CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT

### Affairs Of Sun Tobacco Company In Kurla Court

(From Our Correspondent.)

KURLA, March 18.

At the resumed hearing of the case in which Mr. Manordas Narandas Narielwala, managing director of the Sun Tobacco Company Limited (in voluntary liquidation), charges the other two directors of the company Messrs. Padamshi Shivji and K. S. Mali along with the secretary Mr. Ranchhoddas with cheating in respect of two sums of Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 155, misappropriation, falsification of accounts and abetment thereof, the cross-examination of the complainant was continued to-day by the defence pleader Mr. Frank Oliveira before Mr. R. W. Potnis, the Resident Magistrate at Kurla.

Mr P V Patil, with Messrs S I Dave and C D Vyas, appeared for the prosecution and Mr Frank Oliviera, with Messrs. S R Oka and M N Patankar, for the defence.

COMPLAINANT'S VERSION.

Mr Narielwala, the complainant, stated that the two sums of Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 155 were not due by the company. In March 1933 witness came to know about it when he saw the trial balance book of the old company. The limited company came into existence on July 7, 1932. Witness did not hand over that book to the liquidator, as he suspected that it was an account book of the old company. Witness had advanced Rs. 1,300 to the old company on the representations of the first accused. The agreement was not read over and explained to witness before he signed it. His business turnover was from Rs. 15 to 20 lakhs per year. Though witness was the managing director of the company, he did not take charge of all the documents. The office was shifted from Santa Cruz to Bombay. Though a managing director witness practically did no work. Witness had advanced Rs. 10,000 to the new company besides his share capital of Rs. 3,750.

The hearing was then adjourned to March 26.

## Wanted Factory Act In Wadhwan

(From Our Correspondent)

WADHWAN, March 18

After I wrote to you in my last letter about the necessity of applying the Factory Act in a town like Wadhwan, the authorities seem to have slurred themselves Though the machinery of the Government moves, still it moves slowly, However the sooner the action is taken the better for poor workers.

The Indian Electricity Act is is already in force. However particular sections are more observed in breach than in perfomance; owing to the absence of any well-organised association. The Inspector for Rai Saheb Das cannot rectify mistakes seventy-five miles away from the town.

A fatal accident ending in the death of a well- known physician M. V. Dayashanker occurred in a motor smash between Wadhwan and Chotia. Two other occupants sustained severe injury.

# *West Indies Win 4th Test And Rubber*

## Hammond's Stolid Batting For England Fails To Avert Innings Defeat

*SCORES:—*

| | |
|---|---|
| *West Indies, first innings (for 7 wkts. decl.)* | *535* |
| *England, first innings ... ... ...* | *271* |
| *England, second innings ... ... ...* | *103* |

*(Special Cable)*

*KINGSTON, March 18.*

*The West Indies defeated England in the Fourth Test Match by an innings and 161 runs, and won the rubber to the delight of 5,000 spectators. Play to-day, on the fourth day of the match, was resumed in glorious weather. The wicket continued in perfect condition.*

*The England innings was over in slightly more than 3 hours, of which Hammond took 2¼ hours to contribute 34 runs. He was entirely on the defensive.*

*Wyatt who was absent to-day is improving, but it is not yet decided whether he sails with the team to-morrow:—*

ENGLAND (SECOND INNINGS).

| | |
|---|---|
| Iddon, l-b-w, b Constantine | 0 |
| Townsend, b Martindale | 11 |
| Hendren, c Constantine, b Moodie | 11 |
| Ames, c Rolfe Grant, b Constantine | 17 |
| Holmes 1-b-w, b Sealey | 3 |
| Hammond, b Martindale | 34 |
| Paine, not out | 10 |
| Smith, b Martindale | 4 |
| Farnes, c Christiani b Martindale | 0 |
| Hollies, c Martindale, b Constantine | 6 |
| Extras | 7 |
| Total | 103 |

Fall of wickets:—15 for 1, 18 for 2, 45 for 3, 68 for 4, 82 for 5, 82 for 7, 92 for 8.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

| | O. | M. | R. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Martindale | 16 | 5 | 28 | 4 |
| Constantine | 9 | 3 | 13 | 3 |
| Fuller | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Moodie | 12 | 5 | 17 | 1 |
| Hylton | 4 | 1 | 11 | 0 |
| Rolfe Grant | 9 | 2 | 19 | 0 |
| Sealey | 2 | 0 | 6 | 1 |

# A Gentleman's Pledge For Member Of A. I. V. I. Assn.

## *TO PROMOTE ALL-ROUND WELFARE OF VILLAGERS*

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

WARDHA (By Mail.)

On the last day of its session the Board of Management decided to circulate the members of the Association and to applicants for membership the following interpretation by Mahatma Gandhi of the membership pledge. It is a precise indication of the work they are expected to do and the service they are called upon to render in the cause of rural welfare.

"The pledge was purposely drawn as it is, of a general character. It is a gentleman's pledge, each member being put upon his or her honour as to the interpretation of the expression 'the best part of my energy and talents to the furtherance of its object which is the all-round welfare of the villagers of India.'

Members are also pledged not only to work for the furtherance of the object but also 'to strive to live up to the ideals' and 'prefer the use of village manufactures to any other.'

Recommending members of the Board will, therefore, see to it that the candidate for membership has, in every thing he does, the welfare of the villagers at heart. It follows that such a person will give to village work at least some time every day, not necessarily in villages, but may be for villages. Thus a member living in a city, who on a particular day sells to or induces a person to buy village manufactures, has done some village work for that day.

The member recommending will also see to it that the candidate wherever possible uses for himself articles of village manufactures, e.g. Khadi in the place of mill-cloth, village earthen pots, instead of factory made China, reed pen instead of steel pen, hand-made paper instead of ordinary papers, wholesome babu or masi or such other tooth brush instead of the very insanitary and injurious tooth brush, leather goods made in villages out of village-tanned hide instead of the ordinary bazar article, village 'gur' instead of factory sugar, hand-pounded whole rice instead of mill-polished rice."

In connection with the issuing of certificates the question was raised whether the certificate for rice covered all rice which was not polished in rice mills. In the programme of work formulated at the inaugural meeting of the Association the reference is to hand-pounded unpolished rice, and Mahatma Gandhi pointed out that this excluded all varieties except unhusked rice. In the course of a prolonged discussion in which in addition to the members of the Board who were present, Sirdar Vallabhbhai and Seth Jamnalalji also took part, it was urged that this might lead to a narrowing down of the scope for work. Mahatma Gandhi held that medical testimony was definite about the superior value of unpolished rice to rice which was polished even by hand and that it was the duty of the Association to recommend only such article of diet as were helpful to the building up of a strong and healthy rural community. If, however, chemists like Dr. Proffulla Ghosh, who is a member of the Board of Management and others could satisfy him that the pericarp which was destroyed when polishing even by hand was done, was not essential the entire position might be reconsidered. In the meantime the Board agreed that it was not open to the Association to issue certificates for the sale of rice and the certificates already issued would in view of the examination of the question be withdrawn. Mahatma Gandhi urged members to study carefully the implications of the original injunction to promote the use of hand pounded unpolished rice because rice occupied an important place in the dietary of the nation and it was their duty to see that the rice that the rural population consumed gave the most efficient service from the point of view of economics and of health.

## GANJA AND CHARAS SHOPS IN CITY

### Auction Of 27 Shops Fetches Rs. 1,17,300

Nine shops remained, undisposed of on Tuesday at the auction of "ganja, bhang and charas," shops, held at the C J Hall, in the presence of Mr Dillon.

Out of the total of 36 shops, 27 shops were disposed of, realising a sum of Rs 1,17,300.

Last year's proceeds amounted to Rs 1,89,932.

Offers for the undisposed of shops will be received by the Collector, Excise Department, upto March 28.

### *Suspects Remanded*

In connection with the theft of silverware, valued at Rs. 2,000 at Narayan Dhuru Street, two suspects, Shankaria Pragdeo and Ramdeo Bhagirathi were arrested by the Pydhonie Police on Monday.

They were remanded in custody at the Mazagaon Court on Tuesday.

# City And Suburbs

## LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

### To-day

Hindu: Falgun Shud 15, 1991
Muslim: Zilhej 14, 1353
Parsi: Meher 15, 1304
Sunrise: 6h. 43m.
Sunset: 6h. 50m.
High Tide: 0-4, 12-19
Low Tide: 6-06, 18-09
Holi: Public Holiday.
Banks closed.
David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, annual prize distribution. Governor presiding 4-45 p.m.

THURSDAY, March 21.
Jamshedi Navroz: Public Holiday
Banks closed.

FRIDAY March 22.
Improvement Committee 4-10 p.m.

SATURDAY March 23.
Davar's College Prize Distribution by Hon. Sir Homi M. Mehta, C. J. Hall, 5 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS.

A special public meeting to commemorate the Death Anniversary of Mr. W. Q. Judge will be held at the Lodge at Jehangir Wadia Building, 51 Esplanade Road, Fort, to-day (Wednesday) at 6-15 p.m. punctually. All are cordially invited.

ARYA SAMAJ.

The fourth day celebrations of the Arya Samaj Matunga 10th Anniversary will be observed at Matunga Arya Samaj Pandal, as under:—

To-day (Wednesday) from 8 to 10-30 a.m. Havan Bhajan and Sermon by Pt. Shivsharma (U. P.): from 3 to 8 p.m. lectures by Pt. Shivsharma, Snatak Satyapal, Swami Omkarsacchidanand, Pt. Dwijendranathji and others.

AT KAKADWADI SAMAJ

Mandir Havan and Bhajan will be performed at 4-30 p.m. specially for Holi Holiday.

THE YOUNG MEN'S MUSLIM ASSOCIATION.

The following players, will represent Y. M. M. A. in the finals of the Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur Championship Cricket Cup Tournament, against Young Muslims L. E. on 20th and 21st inst. on Islam Gymkhana ground. 1 S. A. Fatah (Capt.) 2 Asgar Ali; 3 Abdul Reheman; 4 Ismilkhan; 5 H. B. Kazi; 6 A. I. Khan; 7 A. M. Shaffi 8 M. H. Shaffi; 9 A. I. Peerbhoy; 10 A. I. Bowla; 11 A M Sutarwalla.
RESERVE:—
Bashir Taud; Omar Ramgarl; Tarewalla F. A. Karim Omar.
Umpires: H. B. Billimoria esq. M. S. Vasi esq.

GAUDIYA MATH

A public lecture willbe delivered on the "Life and Teachings of Lord Sri Krishna Chaitanya" on the occasion of His 449th Advent ceremony in the Math premises at Procter Road, Chotani Building (close to C. M. House) to-day (Wednesday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.) The lecture will be proceeded and followed by Sri Nam Sankirtanam.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

Steamer "Clan Morrisson" left Suez on the evening of Saturday 16th March

BENGALIS AND HOLI.

The Doljatra (Holi of Lord Sree Krishna) Festival will be celebrated under the auspices of "Hari Sabha", to-day (Wednesday), at the Bengal Club premises by the Bengali residents of Bombay with their family and friends.

## DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"Babes in Toyland". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bombay Mail." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Sweet Adeline." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"Whoopee". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"42nd Street". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Count of Monte Cristo." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Barrister's Wife." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
GLOBE—"Misar-ka-Khajana" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Yasmin or Bawafa Ashik". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan." Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Vengeance is Mine" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PALACE—"Comic Cuts". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Chu Chin Chow". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Indira, M.A." Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m

D. S. I. AND R. INSTITUTION

The David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, Matunga, will hold its annual prize distribution at 4-45 p.m to-day (Wednesday) when His Excellency the Right Hon. Lord Brabourne will preside and distribute the Prizes.

HINDUISM AND HOLI.

Mr. N.D. Waknis, will speak publicly on "Hinduism and Holi" at Tardeo under the auspices of Tarun Mitra Seva Mandal to-day (Wednesday) at 3 p.m (S.T.) Mr. S. S. Kavalekar will preside.

BRAHMAN SABHA SPORTS.

Competition in Wrestling and Malkhamb will take place to-day (Wednesday) morning from 7-30 to 10-30 in the Brahmin Sabha Salveker Vyayamashala and in the afternoon from 3-30 to 6 competition in other items of Sports Long Jump High Jump, weight Throwing, Weight Lifting etc., will be held on the grounds of the Swastik League, Girgaum Back Road, and in the end prizes will be given to the winners Dr. K. S. Mhaskar will preside

RAMAYANAM SERIES AT PAREL.

Harikatha on "Sugreeva Pattabhishekam" will be performed to-day, (Wednesday) under the Ramayanam Harikatha Series conducted by Brahma Shri. S. Vadiraja Bhagavathar at the special pendal in the Supari Baug Road, Parel at 8 p.m.

PARCELS FOR PERSIA

As the English Mail Steamer s.s. Viceroy of India is expected to arrive in Bombay at 2-00 p.m. on Thursday the 21st instant, the following will be the latest hour of posting on that day at the Bombay G.P.O. of parcels for the offices in Iraq, Persia and Persian Gulf.

Parcels Upto 12 Noon on the 21-3-35
Posting at the Town Sub-Offices must be so regulated as to reach the Bombay G.P.O. before the above mentioned hour.

## OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

The Governor of Bombay attended an afternoon Party given by the Hon'ble Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi at the Council Hall on Tuesday.

Lady Brabourne gave a Garden Party at Government House on Tuesday afternoon.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne attended a Cinema Performance at the Capitol Cinema in aid of the Silver Jubilee Fund on Tuesday.

## ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM

### Working Under A New Scheme

The recent order of the Bombay High Court appointing new Trustees for the charities which were managed by the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay and sanctioning a scheme happily puts an end to the long period of reconstruction and reorganisation through which the Anjuman has been passing.

This Association, which was founded in the year 1878 by some leading Muslims of Bombay for the social, intellectual and moral advancement of Mussalmans of the city and Presidency of Bombay, had originally started with a membership of only 21 gentlemen. Though the Association had carried on both political and social work, its main work was in the educational sphere. In the year 1880, the Government of Bombay commenced making an annual grant of Rs. 6,000 to the Anjuman-i-Islam and another annual grant of Rs. 5,000 was made by the Municipality. A few years later Government made a building grant of a sum of Rs. 28,000 and provided the Anjuman with a site on Hornby Road for constructing a high school. The school buildings were completed in 1893 and most residents of Bombay are familiar with the beautiful building on the Hornby Road in which the Anjuman-i-Islam high school is now conducted. As a recognised social and charitable Association in Bombay, large funds were from time to time handed over to the Anjuman-i-Islam for being managed and administered.

In the year 1932, a suit was brought in the Bombay High Court for framing a scheme for these charities and a scheme was finally sanctioned by the Hon. Mr. Justice Blackwell on 25th February 1935.

This scheme provides that the management of the various charities should be carried on by a Committee of Management of 15 members 8 of whom are to be elected annually by the members of the Anjuman. The scheme itself appoints 6 gentlemen as Trustees of the Anjuman-i-Islam Schools.

The first meeting of these trustees was held in the Anjuman-i-Islam premises on 14th instant under the chairmanship of the Hon. Mr. Justice Faiz B. Tyabji when the trustees took charge of the properties and securities belonging to the various charities.

At this meeting the resignation of Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar, who had been the Assistant Secretary of the Anjuman-i-Islam for a great number of years and which had been tendered to the former trustees was accepted, after the chairman had expressed his appreciation of the valuable services rendered by Mr. Dimtimkar to the Anjuman-i-Islam. The chairman thereafter announced that he had appointed Mr. Jabir A. Ali, B.A. (Cantab) to be the Assistant Secretary of the Anjuman-i-Islam. Mr. Ali took formal charge of his duties yesterday.

The trustees are now proceeding to call a meeting of the Anjuman-i-Islam for electing the remaining 8 members of the Managing Committee.

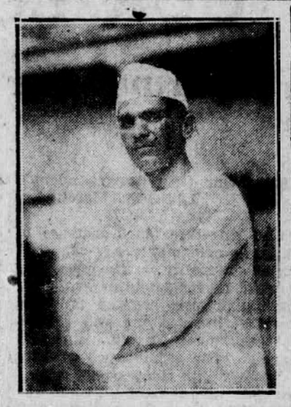
## TO-DAY ON RADIO

10-30 a.m. Time Signal. Indian Programme. Classical and Light Music Khan Saheb Vilayat Hussein. Accompanied by Abdul Majid Khan, Sarangi. 12-0 noon European Programme. "Variety," (Rex Records). Primo Scala's Accordion Band. Medley "Waltz Me Around." Bobbie Comber, Comedian. (a) "I taught her how to play." (b) "Will you love me when I'm mutton." Peggy Cochrane, Piano Solo. "Peggy Cochrane's Medley." Bob and Alf Pearson. (a) "An old Lullaby." (b) "Tina." Phyllis Robins, Comedienne. (a) "Nobody love's a fairy." (b) "Smoke gets in your eyes." Reginald Foort, Cinema Organ. "Theme songs from famous films." Leslie Holmes, Comedian. (a) "Who's been polishing the sun." (b) "I like the way you say goodnight." Troise and his Mandoliers. (a) "O Sole Mio." (b) "Gypsy Moon." 1-0 p.m. Close down.

6-30 p.m. Talk: "Jamshedji Navroz Jashan"— (In Gujerati). By Ardeshir Kharshedji Vesavevala. 7-0 p.m. Indian Programme. Light Music. Miss Lakdawalla. 7-30 p.m. Jaltarang. Camoo Mangesh 8-0 p.m. Interval. 8-45 p.m. Indian Programme. News in Hindi. 9-0 p.m. Time Signal. European Programme. Weather Report and News Bulletin. 9-10 p.m. "Here and There." A Commentary of people and events. 9-20 p.m. Musical Interlude. 9-45 p.m. Marjorie H. Cleary, L. R. A. M., A. L. A. M. SB. From (Elocution and Dramatic Art.) 10-0 p.m. The Bombay Studio Orchestra.

## EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-45 p.m. Big Ben. The Birmingham Hippodrome Orchestra, conducted by Harry Pell. Relayed from the Hippodrome Theatre, Birmingham. 8-30 p.m. "Trains from the North."* An early morning impression of a London railway terminus with the arrival of the night express, broadcast from a platform at Euston Station. 8-45 p. m. The Karl Caylus Players, Theresa la Cava (Mezzo-Soprano). 9-45 p.m. "Brevity" or "The Soul of Wit." A Concert Party, in miniature, presented by William MacLurg. 10 p.m. The News. 10-15 p.m. A Light Classical Programme. The B B C Empire Orchestra. Leader, Daniel Melsa. Conductor, Eric Fogg. 11-15 p.m. Close down.
*Electrical recording.



Mr. Abdur Rahman Suleman Mitha whose "war" on City "Sutta" dens has evoked an anonymous contribution of Rs. 700 in furtherance of his campaign against gambling.

## BYCULLA BRIDGE FATALITY

### Driver Of Car Which Killed Cyclist To Be Prosecuted

The City Coroner concluded, on Tuesday, the inquiry into the death of Yusuf Mohammad Patel, an Urdu teacher in the Junkar Mohalla Municipal school, who, while riding, on March 12, a cycle over the Byculla Bridge was knocked down by a private car coming from the opposite direction with fatal result.

From the evidence tendered at the inquest, it appears that Mr. Patel was going toward the J J Hospital but at Byculla Bridge he saw two cars, one trying to overtake the other. In a minute he was thrown off the cycle, dragged some distance and fell down dead.

Mohammad Bakar, an eye-witness, stated that he saw one motor car trying to overtake another when the deceased was ahead of him. The car that overtook the other and caused the death of Mr. Patel sounded the horn apparently intimating the car ahead of its intention to overtake. On a signal made by the other driver, it, in overtaking, swerved to the right and came, according to the witness, right in front of the cyclist. Though the driver sounded the horn, the bumper of the car came into contact with the front wheel of the cycle, and as a result the cyclist fell down. Witness saw him bleed profusely. The crowd that soon gathered cried "a man is killed" and on hearing this, the suspect, Keshav Ramchandra, driver of the car, drove away.

Mr. Thomas H. Macmanns, Asst. Stationmaster at the Victoria Terminus, in front of whose residence the accident occurred, then stepped into the witness-box. "As soon as the impact occurred," the witness described, "the cyclist rolled in a semi-circular direction about 35 paces towards our building and the cycle itself went to the left of the motor car." Witness went to render first-aid to the knocked down cyclist.

Noor Mahomed Abdul Sattar, a landed proprietor, and owner of the car, stated that he and his mother were being driven in the car. The cyclist, according to him, got confused on his driver blowing the horn, and ran into the mudguard of his car. A crowd collected, witness went on, and shouted 'maro, maro'. His mother got frightened, and so his driver drove away.

Sub-Inspector Patankar then stated how he traced the owner of the car and made enquiries.

The Coroner's jury after hearing the evidence returned a verdict of death due to extensive multiple injuries of skull bones, and added a rider recommending the suspect, Keshao Ramchandra, to be prosecuted under section 304A I.P.C.

## Sutta Khel Picketing

Picketing against Sutta Khel, continued as usual on Monday night at Sandhurst Road and Gaiwadi near Kalbadevi. Immediately the picketing was put, the gambling dens were closed. As yet no settlement has been arrived at with the owners and failing to receive their consent to close down the gambling houses for good, the picketing will be resumed as usual.

In the labour area at Parel, picketing was received with great sympathy by the mill workers and proved a great success. It appears that the labour area is for the closing down of the gambling houses. As soon as picketing was put, to the great surprise, of Mr. Mitha, the bookies who were receiving the bets in 'Ank Farak' were hooted and hissed by the crowd and driven away. The mill workers of Parel area promised Mr. Mitha every possible help in driving away the evil that is ruining their homes and families, and offered a batch of volunteers at the disposal of Mr. Mitha for picketing the gambling houses.

Gambling houses below Curry Road Bridge, DeLisle Road, and Furgusson Road were made to close and the picketing against these Dens will be resumed till they agree to close down for good.

## ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT

### Western India Theatres' Claim Against Minerva Talkies

Mr. Justice Blackwell at the High Court on Tuesday heard the notice of motion brought by Messrs Central Talkies Circuit in connection with their suit against the Western India Theatres Ltd.

The plaintiffs are distributors of cinema films. The defendants are owners of the Minerva Talkies Cinema on Lamington Road.

By an agreement dated February 16, 1935 the defendants agreed to exhibit, at the Minerva Theatre an Indian film called "Lord of the Jungle" or "Himmate Marda" to be supplied by the plaintiffs. One of the clauses of the agreement provided that the defendants should continue the exhibition of the picture as long as the total income amounted to or exceeded Rs. 3,000 (after deducting the entertainment tax) per week, and if the gross collections for the third week amounted to Rs. 2,500 or more, it should be continued for 4th week.

In pursuance to the agreement, the film was shown by the defendants at the Minerva from February 23.

The plaintiffs stated that the nett income for the period between March 9 and 14 during the third week amounted to about Rs. 2,381. In spite of this, the defendants advertised a new film called "Yasmin" or "Bawafa Ashaka" to be shown at the Minerva from Saturday 16th, March, in breach of the agreement.

Under the circumstances, the plaintiffs asked that the defendants be ordered to continue "Lord of the Jungle" according to the agreement, or in the alternative be ordered to pay damages of Rs. 10,000 for breach of contract.

In this suit, the plaintiffs brought the present notice of motion asking for an injunction, pending the disposal of the suit, to restrain the defendants from exhibiting any other picture except "Lord of the Jungle" as long as the weekly collections did not fall below the stipulated limit.

It was contended for the plaintiffs that the hiring and selling value of a film depended on the length of its first run. The reputation and the value of the film, "Lord of the Jungle," therefore, had suffered by the wrongful announcement by the defendants that another film would be shown at the theatre from 16th March.

THE DEFENCE.

The defendants submitted that this was not a case for an injunction, but if the plaintiffs proved their case it was a matter for damages only.

But, on the merits, they denied that they had committed a breach of contract or that they were liable to pay any damages.

They further stated that the income for the first three days of the third week were so poor that they decided to discontinue the film at the end of the week and published advance advertisements for showing another film "Yasmin" from the next week.

They, however, noticed that on the fourth day the collections went up suddenly. They alleged that the plaintiffs, in collusion with other interested persons, purchased tickets in lots and distributed them free to the public on the road and by such a manipulation inflated the income which was poor during the first three days. The plaintiffs, therefore, were not entitled to have thir picture continued for the fourth week.

At the hearing of the notice of motion, the defendants agreed to give security of Rs. 5.000 and, thereupon, his lordship did not grant the injunction and expedited the hearing of the suit which was fixed for July 8, 1935. The film "Yasmin" which was released at the Minerva on Saturday was allowed to continue.

Mr. M. C. Setalvad with Mr. M P Amin, instructed by Messrs. Natverlal and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr V F Taraporevala, instructed by Messrs. Mathubhai Jamietram and Madon appeared for the defendants.

## Bombay Mayor Appreciates Geelong's Hospitality

In precise English and conveying profuse thanks for hospitality extended to an Indian Boy Scout, a letter of appreciation was received on 9th February last by Cr. J. C. Bennett, Mayor of Geelong West City (Australia), from the Mayor of Bombay, Mr. Hoosenally M. Rahimtoola.

Under the seal of the Bombay Corporation, Cr. Bennett was thanked "for all that he might have done for the Indian World Scout. Mr. Jami R. Mody."

# In And Around Bombay

*(From Our Staff Correspondents)*

## Work For Corporation

Now that the municipal elections are over, it is hoped the newly elected councillors will take up in right earnest the fulfilment of the promises they made to their voters for providing various amenities to the city. One of the first things which deserve immediate consideration, is the removal of the stables from the residential localities. There are a number of stables in the heart of the city playing great havoc with the health of the citizens. At a distance of stone's throw from the Central Station, there is a stable which is a source of great nuisance to the surrounding buildings. Not only do these stables encourage flies and mosquitoes but they also emit stinking smell which is detrimental to the health of the people living in the locality. It is strange that stables are even found on municipal plots. These plots are meant to provide light and air to the citizens and the existence of stables is an anomaly which the Improvement Trust Committee only can explain.

The next thing to consider is the quality of food stuff supplied in the municipal markets.

There are butchers who are given several shops in different localities to supply mutton to the public which at times is not fit for human consumption. The public have to buy this bad stuff as in the surrounding locality the other mutton shops belong only to one owner. This practice should be put a stop to by the new Corporation which will function from the 1st of April.

## Tramway And The Public

The boxes for dropping complaints, suggestions, etc., provided at certain tramway stations in the city were meant to assist the public to place their grievances before the authorities of the Tramway Company, but so far no advantage seems to have been taken of them by the public. There is no doubt that a number of incidents occur every day which call for complaints and suggestions being sent to the Tramway Company. The public, however, do not feel disposed to waste their time in sending complaints on petty matters. As regards the suggestion, they do not feel hopeful, perhaps, of their being received cordially. The company has again decided to continue the experiment of keeping the complaint boxes for a further period of six months to give facility to the public to use them.

## CHILD'S DEATH DUE TO TETANUS

### "Parents' Neglect After Its Vaccination"

The City Coroner concluded on Tuesday, the inquest on Sushilabai Nageshwarrao (10 months) who died of tetanus at the Jerbai Wadia Hospital, on Saturday last, six weeks after he had been vaccinated.

The father of the girl in giving evidence stated that the girl was after vaccination under the treatment of a private doctor. She had high fever and used to vomit. On Friday last, her condition became worse, and she was removed to the Jerbai Wadia Hospital for children.

Dr. V. N, Khadilkar, House Surgeon in the Jerbai Wadia Hospital, giving evidence, stated that the vaccination wound of the girl on admission was "in an unhealthy condition."

When questioned, he stated that the vaccination had been done properly, and added, "the sores were evidently neglected by the parents." This, according to the witness, caused the entry of the tetanus bacilli on them.

The next witness to be examined was Mr B H Madan, Superintendent of Vaccination, Bombay Municipality. He stated that the Municipality got the vaccine from the Govt. Vaccination Depot at Belgaum twice a week. It was imported into Bombay in a sealed box and kept at a very low temperature. Witness then proceeded to describe the process of vaccination. If children had been vaccinated, they were detained at the Station to allow the blood to coagulate. Their parents were warned not to apply anything to the vaccination marks without consulting the Department. "We have been vaccinating," witness, continued, "nearly 1000 cases, per day at the Princess Street Vaccination Station during the last three months.

To a question, Mr. Madan replied that before use, the vaccine was examined by the Municipal Analyser and unless he certified that it was sterile, it could not be used.

The Coroner's jury returned the verdict: "Death due to tetanus following vaccination" and added a rider, "the sores having been neglected by the parents."

## TENDERS FOR STERLING

On Tuesday, (19th inst.) tenders to the amount of £2,628,000 at 1s. 6 1/8d. were received and allotted approximately 38 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected.

£1,000,000 will be offered for tenders on Wednesday, (27th inst.) on the same conditions as previously announced.

## REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY.

(In pounds sterling).

Sterling purchased in India during the week ending the 16th March 1935 220,000; from 1st April 1934 to the 16th March 1935 35,542,000.

Net transfers to the Home Treasury from Paper Currency Reserve in England from 1st April 1934 to the 16th March 1935 —4,500,000.

Total during the week ending the 16th March 1935 220,000; from 1st April 1934 to the 16th March 1935 31,042,000.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BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1935

# PRINCES AND FEDERATION

Government have done well to publish the documents relating to the Princes' criticism of the India Bill. The people of India, who have something to do with the new constitution, may as well know from time to time at least a part of what is going on behind the curtain affecting their own interest. We have not yet received the new White Paper containing all these documents; and the A. P. summary does not fully state the precise points of dispute between the Princes and Government. But the summary makes it clear enough that the dispute centres mainly round the question of internal sovereignty of the States and the effect thereon of the proposed Federal Government and the exercise of Paramountcy rights by the Paramount Power. So far as safeguarding that sovereignty against possible encroachment by the Federal Government is concerned, the British Government seem to be disposed to give the Princes some more safeguards still. We believe it is to such safeguards that the Secretary of State refers when, in his Note on the entire situation as disclosed by the various papers presented, he says: "The range of differences is further narrowed by the fact that His Majesty's Government has, on examination of the Princes' note, been able to suggest modifications in the presentation of certain details of the Bill, which, if accepted by Parliament, should go far, without any sacrifice of essential principles of the Joint Select Committee's report, to meet the difficulties which the Princes have felt in respect of them."

### *Wanting It Both Ways*

However much is conceded to the Princes by the Government, anxious to use them for their own purpose in working the Federation, the simple fact remains that if there is to be a real Federation at all, the federating States must surrender to the Federal Government a part of their power or sovereignty and that to that extent even their internal sovereignty is unquestionably modified. If there are any princes who believe that what they call their internal sovereignty must literally remain after Federation what it was before, they betray their ignorance of the first principles of Federation. It appears, however, that there are some Princes who still entertain such a belief. It is for the benefit of such Princes that the Secretary of State seems to have written the following lines on the nature of a true Federation:

"A Federation is a union of a number of political communities for certain common purposes, and every such union necessarily involves that the sum of powers of each federating community shall, with its assent, thereafter be exercised by a central authority or authorities on behalf of all. It is this organic connection between the federal units themselves and between each of them and the centre authority which distinguishes a Federation from a mere alliance or confederacy. His Majesty's Government have never contemplated a federation of India only as an association in which British India on the one hand and the Indian States, on the other, would do no more than act in concert on matters of common concern. From an early stage the discussions have centred on the creation of an organic union between the two with the Federal Government and the legislature exercising on behalf of both the powers vested in them for that purpose."

The Princes cannot have it both ways. They cannot, while claiming the right as federating units to exercise power over British India, escape the obligations of such units as if they were mere units in a confederacy of absolutely independent States.

### *The Only Solution*

Perhaps the most important part of the present controversy between the Princes and the Government is that which refers to the effect on the internal sovereignty of the Princes of the exercise of Paramountcy rights by the Paramount Power under the Federation. On this subject Government are, as we expected, adamant. They tell the Princes unequivocally and emphatically that the question of Paramountcy is even outside the scope of the Bill. In his note on the "entire situation" the Secretary of State writes:—

"There are certain matters, of which the exercise of the Paramountcy of the Crown is an example, which are undoubtedly of importance to the States, but they have, for some years, been the subject of discussion between His Majesty's Government and the Princes, and are independent of the form of the Bill, from which they are a distinct issue."

Similarly in his Despatch, dated 14th March the Secretary of State says:—

"Though His Majesty's Government recognise the advantage of further clarifying the practice governing the exercise of paramountcy, such issues cannot be determined by the consideration whether the States do or do not federate. Still less can a settlement of any outstanding claims of individual States, referred to in the letter of Their Highnesses be based on any such consideration."

The Princes will naturally retort that the clarification of Paramountcy rights is not quite so irrelevant a question in the discussion of the Bill as the Secretary of State makes it out to be. For the Princes demand such clarification of the principal factors determining their attitude towards the Federation. However, the Nationalist position on this question may be plainly stated. The last word on the subject of Paramountcy has yet to be said. The only patriotic and self-respecting solution of the question is for the Princes is to insist on the complete transfer of all powers—including power over the Army and Foreign Relations not to speak of Finance—to a Federation of which their States will be an integral part. Meanwhile the Princes will do a real service to the country if, for any reason they like, they refuse to be entangled into the proposed scheme of Federation, which will not help either themselves or the people of India.

# Women's University

We whole-heartedly endorse the appeal issued by Prof. D. K. Karve in aid of the great institution founded by him, the Shreemati Nathibai Damodhar Thackersey Indian Women's University of Poona. This University has rendered noble service to the cause of women's education in India during the last eighteen years of its existence. Its foremost distinctive feature is that it imparts all education, collegiate as well as school, through the mother tongue and its courses are specially suited to the aptitudes and requirements of Indian women. So far 750 girls have passed the entrance examination of the University, over two hundred women are taking their higher education in its five colleges, and three thousand students are taking their secondary education in high and middle schools affiliated to it. At present instruction is imparted through four languages, Marathi, Gujarati, Sindhi, and Telugu, and many students prepare themselves privately through the media of Hindi, Urdu and Bengali. The University is for all castes and creeds, a few Muslim girls have passed their entrance examination and a Christian and two Parsi women have graduated from it.

The University, however, has been for a few years past in severe financial straits. The chief cause of this is the sudden stoppage in the year 1932 of the interest amounting to Rs. 52,500 on the gift to the University of Rs. 15 lakhs by the late Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey. The corpus of the gift was to be given to the University on its fulfilling certain conditions, but the interest thereon used to be paid from the very beginning. But unfortunately in 1932, the Executors and Trustees of the Thackersey Estate stopped giving even the interest on the ground that the condition were not all fulfilled. As all the efforts made for a settlement have failed, the dispute is now in a Court of law. But meanwhile the University, its colleges and schools are passing through extremely severe difficulties It is up to the public, therefore, to see that this noble institution does not suffer long for lack of funds.

## *THE DISARMAMENT JOKE*

### *And Gold War*

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, March 9,
(By Air Mail).

In political circles it has been felt that Sir John Simon's reputation as a successful lawyer has brought him into prominence which has proved him to be a very unsuccessful politician and diplomat. His leadership of the Simon Commission and the Simon Report proved him to be a third rate politician. If Mr. Churchill or one of the Chamberlains had been the Chairman of such a Commission they would have long ago fought with the Government and insisted upon giving first rate importance to the report of the Commission. In international affairs, Sir John's second rate ability has permitted not only France but second class Powers, like Italy and Germany, to assume a leading position. It has been felt for the last few years that Mr. Anthony Eden is a shrewder politician and a better diplomat than his chief at the Foreign Office. Hitler's cold has provided a suitable excuse to the British Cabinet to tell Sir John to wait in Britain as an act of courtesy to Germany and to ask Mr. Eden to visit Warsaw and Moscow.

The Tories are always afraid of M. Litvinoff's higher talent as an international diplomat but they can feel more at ease if Mr. Eden were to talk to him instead of to Britain's simple Simon. Mr. Eden being technically also not the head of the Foreign Ministry, his talks with Litvinoff will be considered as informal and not binding on the British Cabinet. His visits to Warsaw and Moscow have got another advantage in diplomatic meaning in British politics. British statesmen cannot afford to swallow Hitler's rebuff.

**Mrs. C. Ashby's Resignation.**

Apart from the international effect of the latest White Paper on the Continent of Europe it is bound to have considerable effect on home politics. Britain's military expenditure of £114 million had been always considered as unpardonably high among pacifist circles of whom Mr. MacDonald was once a prominent member. The present addition of £11 million is considered by the pacifists to be an insolent mockery of peace propaganda. The working class, and especially the unemployed, are already getting restless over reductions in their standard of living for want of money and to them this increase on army expenses is bound to act as a red rag. Mrs. Corbett Ashby, who recently visited India to attend the Women's Conference at Karachi, is always held in high esteem in pacifist circles and she has resigned her position on behalf of the British Government on the Disarmament Conference, evidently as an Englishwoman who cannot show her face to other delegates and discuss disarmament.

**Attitude of The Liberals.**

At a private meeting of Labour M.P.'s held during the week, heavy pressure was brought upon Mr. Arthur Henderson to resign his

(Continued on page 8).

# OUR LONDON LETTER

## Preparing For Peace By Piling Armament On Armament

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
LONDON, March 9.
(By Air Mail).

The long-threatened increase in Britain's armaments has at last become a reality. The plea put forward of British armaments being dangerously reduced is not justified, because she still retains her supremacy at all strategic points. The significance of British entry into the race for armaments is that it removes what was hitherto the most important check on the world race for armaments. It is perfectly clear that Britain will not be able to stop with the present increase but will soon require further increases especially in her air force. She may not even wait till the budget of 1936 but may spend another six or seven million pounds during the present budgetary year by way of additional supplementary expenditure.

### *17 Per Cent On Army*

According to the army estimates published during the week, Britain will now spend 17 per cent of her gigantic annual revenue on armies and armaments. Another 30 per cent of her total revenue will go towards the payment of debt of the last war and in this way only a little over half of her State revenue will be spent on peaceful purposes and for social amelioration of the people. Her present increase of 11 million pounds expenditure on army, navy and air force will provide a considerable extent of constructional work which will give employment and wages to the members of the British working class who will thus become less enthusiastic about anti-war propaganda.

### *Fresh Burdens On India*

Within twelve months the repercussions of increased military expenditure at Whitehall will be felt in India also. In the so-called defence of the empire, India will be asked and will be made to bear a higher expenditure for naval defences, the air force and for new types of tanks, machine-guns etc

### *New Race For Armament*

Coming back to this new British budget, it is certain that it is the beginning of a new era. Just as before the War there used to be a race for building dreadnaughts and big battleships between all the great Powers of the world, there is now the race for mechanization of armies, for modernisation of all sea crafts and for a tremendous increase in the air craft. All the land armies of the future are going to use more machine power and less man power. The navies have by no means become obsolete as air enthusiasts attempt to make the people to believe. In the budget during the week Britain's voting the gigantic sum of £20 million on her air force and yet she is providing no less than £60 million for overhauling and maintaining her popular old navy. The present events in Greece seem to provide an object-lesson that naval ships are not yet powerless before bombing aeroplanes. Aeroplanes are no doubt useful for sharp and swift raids but they cannot carry any large number of men with sufficient armaments and provisions as naval ships can do. Japan and America will be capable of keeping their naval strength equal to that of Britain and Italy and France are coming up rapidly as good seconds. Therefore, this year's increased naval expenditure will necessitate further additions in the near future. In air force Britain is not at the top at the present moment but as she will try to become the first Power in air, Germany, France, Italy, Russia and America will add very largely to their aerial stocks for military purposes. This is all happening in a world which for three years has been deceiving itself with a mock Disarmament Conference, and which for fifteen years is pretending to have the belief in the peaceful arbitration of the League of Nations.

The rival imperialist countries are taking up an amazing and contradictory attitude towards one another. France and England are discussing an air pact, and talking of mutual guarantees. But at the same time Britain is voting £3 million more to make her air force strong. In diplomatic discussions Britain supports Japan's claim for an equal naval ratio with America and herself but now she wants to spend £3 million more on her navy. During all discussions and conversations on the Continent Great Britain's representatives not only showed sympathy with but gave direct encouragement to Germany's claim for rearming but now curiously enough she is using this very argument as an excuse to add £4 million to the expenses on her army pointing out in a White Paper that she is compelled to do so because of the grave world danger created by Germany's claim for rearming. The Government's White Paper not only uses German rearmament as a technical excuse but places Germany in an offensive manner in the pillory of the world as a culprit in the matter of armament increase and claims for Britain all the credit and praise for having disarmed herself to a dangerous degree

### *The White Paper*

The issue of this amazing and

(Continued on Page 10)

# Frankly Speaking

**AMUSING AUDACITY**

Is it not a little amusing that in sending his good wishes to an Indian newspaper, the "Leader", Mr. Ramsay MacDonald should particularly emphasise his "personal association" in the past as its justification—to protect the continuity of the Tory-Whig Prime Ministerial traditions? What is definitely audacious, however, is Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's patronising and impressive expression of regret on the line the "Leader" has taken "recently." The "Leader" has always pursued in Indian politics a line of Liberal—Constitutional progress by cautious stages. It has never deviated from it. On the other hand the Socialist Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, who twenty-five years ago was all for complete and immediate freedom for India, is to-day the head of an Imperialist Government which does not propose to concede even the Liberal demands for another fifty years, indeed, indefinitely, if possible. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald "regrets" the line taken by the "Leader," but he is not troubled by any feelings of self-reproach for himself doubling on his own track. It is a noble ambition to attain Prime Ministership. But not as Mr. MacDonald has done.

**A LESSON FOR INDIA**

The Government of India would be horrified if invited to take a lesson from Russia, in, among many other things, her attitude towards the problem of military defence. The fact is, none-the-less, noteworthy that her military expenditure comprises only 10 per cent. of the State revenues. Russia possesses one of the biggest, strongest, most up-to-date and mechanised army in the world, so claims the Assistant Commissar for War. This is, indeed, admitted, by way of complaint, by capitalist Powers. Yet Russia has not lost the sense of comparative values. If defence is a matter of vital concern, so are other duties of the State. Russia, therefore, spends only ten per cent. on her army. And what is equally praiseworthy is that her soldiers are trained up as cultured human beings.

**INSULTING DISCRIMINATION**

The Council of State has only stultified itself by throwing out Mr. Mehrotra's resolution urging that Government should recruit I.M.S. officers by open competition examination in India and that they should put a stop to the present method of recruitment by selection. Government talk so much about efficiency and strict impartiality in recruiting officers but the present method of recruiting officers is hardly the best one for securing efficiency or impartiality. The method of selection is bound to encourage partiality, personal or racial. It is sheer partiality that for two British I.M.S., officers there is only one Indian, though there are any number of Indian doctors that by merit can easily replace every British Officer. The Commander-in-Chief himself had to admit that there was a preponderance of British Officers because "the superior European services and British troops demanded a certain proportion of medical officers of their own race." The claim is both unreasonable and insulting to Indians. But the most amazing thing is that the Government should concede it and thus join in insulting the country.

**VITHALBHAI ROAD**

We congratulate the Bombay Corporation on agreeing to rename the Girgaum Back Road. A great patriot, a great President of the Legislative Assembly, Vithalbhai was also a great President of the Bombay Corporation. He adorned the chair in the Corporation Hall as very few have done and the institution owes to Vithalbhai a debt of gratitude which it cannot easily repay. By honouring the memory of the departed Patriot and President the Corporation has honoured itself. For, its present decision is an expression—a very humble expression, though—of its sense of acknowledgment to the services rendered to Bombay and India by Vithalbhai Patel.

**CORPORATION & JUBILEE**

Mr. Nariman did well to explain clearly, at the Corporation meeting, the position of the Congress as regards the forthcoming Jubilee celebrations. Having done that and in view of the fact that the Corporation is already committed to participate in the celebrations, he quite rightly suggested that the money should be spent, on some good cause. A few hours' 'tamasha,' with due apologies to Doctor Sohrab P. Mehta—whose impressionability we are prepared to admire as unique—is always a sheer waste of money. Add to it the fact that there are many good and permanent causes crying for help, and the ill-advised enthusiasm of the Commissioner becomes indefensible. We are glad that the City Fathers declined to be carried away by that enthusiasm. But we would have been still more glad if the reduced sums granted for illuminations and sweets had been set apart for more substantial and permanent purposes.

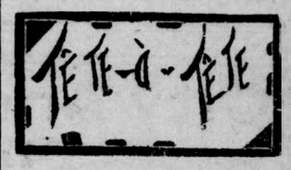
# —PRESS VIEWS—

### Life-Long Prisoners?

It is the Government who have laid down the principle that political convicts are not to be discriminated in any way from persons convicted of ordinary offences. But do they themselves act according to this principle? The way in which the Punjab Martial Law prisoners are being treated goes to prove that where the question is that of giving political convicts the facilities and privileges enjoyed by ordinary prisoners, the Government commit a flagrant violation of the principle and policy of their own making. It is the established practice uniformly followed in respect of all ordinary convicts that those sentenced to transportation for life are released after they have served fourteen years in jail. And yet the fourteen Martial Law prisoners who are still in jail are not being released although according to the statement of the Finance Member himself in the Punjab Council, "all of them have served more than fourteen years of imprisonment." We also have it on the very same high authority that persons convicted in the Lahore Conspiracy Case of 1914 have served about twenty years of imprisonment and yet the Government are not even considering the question of their release.—"Forward."

### Gambling And Government

Mr. R. D. Bell, the Home Member of Bombay admitted the existence of widespread gambling in Bombay and said it afforded easy temptations to the police officers. Gambling flourishes in various forms everywhere and the Governments themselves encourage it in the races and in the authorised lotteries.—"Indian Express."



Sir Samuel Hoare has authoritatively declared that Paramountcy is not an issue in the India Bill.

So THAT, Your Highness, is finally THAT.

* * * *

Dr. Sohrab P. Mehta who still vividly remembers the celebrations in connection with Queen Victoria's Jubilee supported the Municipal Commissioner's proposal for illuminations on the further ground that all sorts of men—"loyalists" and "Gandhi-cap-men"—will go in their thousands to see the "Tamasha."

It is evident that the Doctor has not outgrown his infantile stage.

And he is the son of Pherozeshah Mehta. Well. Well.

* * * *

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald claims himself, in his message to the "Leader," as "one who believes in a free press."

Subject, of course, to his faith in actual practice,—as head of the Imperial Administration of which the Government in India is a subordinate branch—in a fettered press.

Incidentally we draw the attention of Dalal Street to the possibilities of the slogan "MacDonald believes in free press."

* * * *

A Mr. A. W. Hutton, ex-M.L.C., of the Madras Legislative Council, has declared at Karachi that "the essence of the British view as embodied was the considered opinion of the best brains in England."

Nobody can question that. In fact the whole point about the India Bill is that it is what Mr. Hutton says. But it was tactless of him to choose a sporting platform—the South Indian Athletic Club for this damaging confession.

* * * *

Mr. Hutton also complained, apropos of the R.T.C., that "Mr. Gandhi was not a politician who was prepared to persuade and argue but one who merely stated facts."

We thank Mr. Hutton. We hope his countrymen agree with him.

* * * *

But for the fact that the pleasant voyage would give us acute nausea we would not have contented ourselves by merely publishing the following letter from a correspondent. As it is, however, we endorse our correspondent's good wishes and say 'Amen!' Here is the letter:—

Sir,

It is reported that the steamer "Hiravati" is going round the harbour on a trip on 26th March with the General Secretary of All-India Muslim Federation and his guests, prominent amongst whom are Minister Sir Shah Nawaz and the members of the local Council. This news astounded me a little, because I was under the impression that this huge Federation, having fulfilled its needs, had ceased to exist. Since it started it called neither a single annual meeting nor published its reports or accounts. It has never elected its officers. But somehow the General Secretary continues to take active interest in its existence. All honour to Mr. Mohamed Ally Allabux, for keeping the name of the Federation alive, and for giving such lavish and princely entertainment to Sir Shah Nawaz and members of the Council. As the General Secretary has the whole rich Bohra community at his back let us hope and pray that many such functions will follow in the future.

Muslims do not know, how to organise and how to work the big associations with decorum and according to procedure. What surprises and even hurts me is to find that the Council of Federation did not take the lead, in acting the hosts. If it was a question of funds, then surely, they could have subscribed sufficient money to carry out this entertainment.

Anyway I pray that the Minister and members of Council will be so refreshed by this sea trip, that the work of the various committees, will make quick progress and will enable them to bring in their reports before the June Sessions of the Council begins.

I sincerely hope this will not be the last gasp of All-India Muslim Federation. I wish it many happy returns of the day."

By the way, we congratulate Mr. Mahomed Ali Allabux. We are, of course, unable to join the trip, but it isn't at all a bad idea for the "All-India Muslim Federation" to have invited journalists also. Bori Bundar, we are confident, would promptly oblige him.

# Commons To Probe German Situation

## Thursday's Debate Will Displace India Bill Discussion

LONDON, March 19.

***In the House of Commons the Opposition motion to reduce the personnel of the Army by 3,000 was defeated by 206 votes to 44, and the remaining army votes were then agreed to.***

***The debate demanded by Mr. George Lansbury regarding the German situation will take place on Thursday, displacing the India Bill discussion scheduled for that day.***

### "DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE"

*A Berlin cable states:—*

***Germany wants negotiations for international regulation of armaments as much as ever, and wants them to succeed, states an official publication of "Diplomatic Correspondence."***

***Commenting on the British Note, it adds that Germany does refuse to negotiate about a special regime for Germany, or even about that minimum security which every sovereign state claims for itself.***

***The fundamental principles which are to form the basis of the negotiations have not been overthrown by German measures, but are made clearer.***

### SIMON'S VISIT TO BERLIN

Cheers greeted the announcement made by Sir John Simon in the House of Commons of the German Government's reply to the British note that it still wished that the visit should take place and agreed that the conversations would be held within the scope and for the purposes previously agreed to.

Sir John added: Therefore our conditions have been accepted by the German Government.

### U. S. MAINTAINS "DISCREET SILENCE"

WASHINGTON, March 18.

Mr. Cordell Hull has summoned Mr. Norman Davis to a conference with regard to the European situation. Both later are expected to confer at the Whitehouse.

Mr. Hull described the United States attitude as one of watchful waiting and keeping in closest touch with the situation. He, Mr. Norman Davis and others are keenly interested in the despatches from London. Britain had sent a note to Berlin, but he maintained a very discreet silence about it.

Mr. Hull said he had not discussed the European situation with the envoys of any allied nations and received no communications about it from any other Government. The United States Ambassador in Berlin, he said was keeping the State Department fully informed.

Mr. Pittman, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said that United States should not become involved in "the threatening situation of Europe," and added that Germany's decision was "the inevitable result of the total failure of the warring countries to get together and adopt some new defence system, other than military alliances'.—Reuter.

### FRENCH PROTEST TO GERMANY

BERLIN, March 18.

It is understood that the French Ambassador has presented a protest to Berlin this afternoon with regard to the German announcement of conscription.—Reuter.

### GERMANY GETTING READY FOR ACTION

#### Soviet Paper On Need For Collaboration

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

MOSCOW, March 18.

A grave view of Germany's intentions was taken by the Government organ 'Izvestia', which says the German step is a measure aiming at maintaining for Germany's freedom from any obligations as regards security. The mailed fist of Germany must have unlimited possibility to fall on the victim. German imperialism will select. Germany not only knocks all trump cards from the hands of her opponents, but wins still more internally by augmenting inside Germany a wave of nationalism that should strengthen the position of the Fascist Government.

The tempo of German armaments and resoluteness with which Germany rejects all diplomatic conventions are a symptom that Germany is preparing for action. Whether it will be Austria, Danzig or Memel nobody can say but there is no doubt that Germany predetermines acts or political aggression. Everything depends upon whether the Powers opposed this policy are able to collaborate a system of mutual assistance.

### Britain And Germany

LONDON, March 19.

Sir John Simon the Foreign Secretary, accompained by Captain Anthony Eden and the Lord Privy Seal, will leave by Air for Berlin on Sunday for direct exchange of views with the German Government. The decision that the plans as originally made should, in the new circumstances, remain unchanged was reached after a consideration of the German Foreign Minister's reply to the final para in the British note in which His Majesty's Government stated they "wished to be assured that the German Government still desire the visit to take place within the scope and for the purpose previously agreed."

This information was laid before the House of Commons late last night by Sir John Simon, who said that the British Minister in Berlin had informed him that on delivery the note was considered by the German Foreign Minister and as a result the Ambassador was informed that the German Government would still wish the conversations to take place within the scope and for the purpose previously agreed. The condition which the British Government thought they should lay down was, therefore, accepted by the German Government.—Reuter.

### UNION GOVT.'S GESTURE WANTED

#### Syed Raza Ali Urges Implementing Of Cape Town Agreement

CAPE TOWN, March 18.

Replying to the welcome given by the Indian community of Cape Town Syed Raza Ali, the Indian Agent-General, referring to the fusion of the two main political parties, remarked that such achievement required statesmanship, courage goodwill and the spirit of co-operation. He appealed for the application of those qualities to the Indian problem. The time had come, he thought, when a big gesture of friendship and goodwill could be made by the Union Government to India by implementing the Cape Town agreement of 1927. The time was opportune now that South Africa enjoyed a united Government.—Reuter.

### DEATH OF MR. PALLIS

#### Head Of Ralli Brothers For Many Years

LONDON, March 19.

The death has occurred of Mr. Alexander Pallis. Mr. Pallis was head of Ralli Brothers, Bombay, for many years.—Reuter.

### NO STRENGTHENING OF TERRORISM

#### Sir S. Hoare Denies Implication Of Bengal's Anti Communist Drive

LONDON, March 18.

In the House of Commons the Duchess of Atholl drew the attention to the labour unrest in Calcutta and asked whether the Communist demonstrations indicated the extension of Communist activity in India.

Sir S. Hoare replied that he was aware of the Calcutta demonstrations. The Government of India and the Local Government had exercised the powers under the Criminal Law Amendment Act and other laws in dealing with the recent attempts to renew communist activity. He saw no reason to consider the position as more serious now than it was when he circulated the note on terrorism to the Select Committee.

The Duchess of Atholl drew the attention to the fact that the Bengal Government had empowered 22 District Magistrates to exercise powers under Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act and asked whether the extension of the powers was due to the strengthening of terrorism.

Sir Samuel Hoare said that relevant notifications appeared as purely a matter of administration. There was no reason to take them as indicating the strengthening of terrorism. The measures they were taking appeared more and more effective. —Reuter.

### TRIAL OF GREEK REBELS

#### Court Entitled To Inflict Death Penalty

ATHENS, March 18.

Courtmartialling of the first batch of 30 rebel officers for participation in the recent revolt has begun.

The court is entitled to inflict death penalty.

It is estimated officially that the state suffered direct a loss of nearly a million pounds through the revolt.—Reuter.

### BURMA COUNCIL INCIDENT IN COMMONS

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Mar. 18.

In the House of Commons Sir Reginald Craddock drew attention to the disorderly scenes directed against the President in the Burma Legislative Council as also the censure of president and the confirmation of the President's removal by the Governor. He asked whether Sir S. Hoare would consider the restoring of the original rule wherby the President was appointed by the Governor.

Sir S. Hoare replied that he was aware of the incidents. The suggestion conveyed in the last part of the question would entail legislation amending the Government of India Act.

Sir S. Hoare replying to Sir R. Craddock said that conversations had been proceeding for the last three months between the Government of India and the Government of Burma with a view to concerting arrangements valid for a specific period after the separation, the main purpose of which was to regulate trade relations between Burma and the rest of India which might otherwise be disturbed by the political separation.

### "Renown"-"Hood" Echo

(Special Cable)

LONDON, March 19.

Important differences of opinion recorded by the Board of Admiralty from the decisions of the Courts martial at the trial of Rear Admiral Sidney Bailey, Captain Henry Sawbridge and Captain Francis Tower. Their Lordships state that they are unable to absolve Admiral Bailey of all blame. They have decided to reduce the sentence on Capt Sawbridge to severe reprimand and he will therefore resume the command of the "Renown."

They consider that Capt Tower should be taken as avoiding action earlier and to that extent their Lordships are unable to acquit him of all blame.

With reference to Admiral Bailey the Board find that he adopted the unusual procedure in directing the 'Hood' and 'Renown' to steer the definite courses to a close. Since he had given that order the responsibility for the manoeuvre rested with him and it was incumbent on him at the proper moment to make a further signal to reform the squadron. His omission to do so left the final intention in doubt. The Signal for the "Hood" and "Renown" to form a single line ahead was made too late.

### "BRITISH COMMONSENSE"

#### German Press Welcomes Simon's Visit To Berlin

(Special Cable.)

BERLIN, March 19.

The German press generally expresses great satisfaction at the announcement that Sir John Simon is going to Berlin.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" welcomes the British note as a gratifying expression of British commonsense, while General Goering's newspaper the "National Zeitung" of Essen states now that Germany has introduced conscription such questions as the number and size of the tanks, the calibre of heavy guns, and the respective strength of air and naval forces can be discussed.

### Director Of Public Information To Go On Leave

NEW DELHI, March 19.

It is learnt that Mr I M Stephens, Director of Public Information to the Government of India, will proceed to England on 7 months' leave towards the end of this month.

Dr S N A Jaffri, Deputy Director, will officiate as Director during the absence of Mr. Stephens.—United Press.

### INNINGS DEFEAT FOR ENGLAND

RUGBY, March 19.

West Indies beat England at Kingston (Jamaica) in the final of the Cricket Test Match yesterday by an innings and 161 runs and so won the rubber.—B.O.W.

### FRENCH AMBASSADOR CALLS ON SIMON

LONDON, March 19.

In accordance with the policy laid down in the Anglo-French Communique of February 3rd, the French Government has been kept closely informed of all developments in recent exchanges with the German Government and consultations are still continuing.

Sir George Clerk, the British Ambassador in Paris, is at present in London and he was at the Foreign Office this morning. Monsieur Corbin, the French Ambassador in London, also called on Sir John Simon.—B.O.W.

### Will Belgium Go Off Gold?

(Special Cable.)

PARIS, March 19.

The resignation of the Belgian Cabinet has been attributed to the French decision not to grant four milliards francs loan and adequate commercial concessions.

Paris believes that Belgium will follow the sterling group and owing to the prospects of similar measure by Holland Mr. Roosevelt may have an unexpected chance to propose a world currency parley. Nervous feeling is apparent about all gold currencies. Official French support for belga in the afternoon suggests that hopes of helping Belgium are not entirely abandoned. London's immediate repercussion to the resignation was a rapid improvement in the sterling in terms of dollars and francs in view of a very heavy Continental demand.

News is unsettled in the stock exchange owing to fears of industrial competition in the event of Belgoum getting off gold.

### "Emden" Visits Cochin

COCHIN, March 19.

The German cruiser "Emden" arrived in the Cochin Harbour yesterday from Tricomali and is anchored in the 1st buoy.

The Cochin Government have arranged a tentative programme for the officers of the ship.

"Emden" had visited Cochin 2 years back.—United Press.

### German Dye Trust Founder-President Dead

(Special Cable.)

BERLIN, March 19.

The death has occurred of Carl Duisberg, (aged 73), the founder President of the German Dye Trust. He was also the inventor of aspirin.

### Kalyan Election Dispute

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, March 19.

The petition filed by Mr. Ibrahimsaheb Gulam Mulla, a defeated candidate in the Muslim constituency, for setting aside the election of Mr. Mukram Falke to the Kalyan Municipality on the ground of having secured votes by alleged personation was admitted yesterday by Mr. M.A. Bhave, the District Judge, who transferred it to the file of Mr. M.R. Meher, the Assistant Judge.

### DEFENCE AGAINST AERIAL BOMBING

#### MacDonald Announces Experts Committee For Investigation

(Special Cable)

LONDON, March 19.

The Government's defensive measures against aerial bombing were outlined by Mr. MacDonald in the House of Commons. He said that the Government were not content to assume that there could be no protection against bombing except counterbombing. A small Committee of eminent scientists had already made promising concrete proposals for research. Preliminary experiments had already started.

The Government had decided to appoint a special Sub-Committee of Imperial Defence to coordinate all the defence departments and civil departments regarding aerial defence. The Sub-Committee would direct the whole inquiry, and advance the necessary funds for the approved researches.

### VETERAN RAILWAYMEN'S LEADER DEAD

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, March 19.

Death has occurred of the veteran railwaymen's leader Walter Hudson.

He was one of the first three railwaymen to enter the House of Commons.

(Walter Hudson served as a guard on the N. E. Railway for 28 years. He was eight times president of the Congress of the Amalgamated Society of Railway servants. He served on the Royal Commission of Accidents to Railwaymen, 1899. He presided over the Irish T. U. C. at Newry in 1903, and the Labour Party Congress at Hull in 1908.

He was Labour M.P. from Newcastle 1906-18.)

### HOW THEY PROTECT BERLIN BY AIR

(Special Cable)

BERLIN, March 19

Germany's new air force made its first appearance over Berlin this afternoon.

Formations consisting of 35 fighting and 15 bombing machines circled over the city for an hour engaging in various manoeuvres flying in an arrow-head, close formation only a dozen yards above the roofs. The population was greatly interested in the machines, which General Goering had specially ordered to visit Berlin, apparently in order to demonstrate to the citizens the potential dangers of air warfare.

### DEATH OF SIR JAMES DOUIE

LONDON, March 19.

The death has occurred of Sir James Douie. Sir James entered the Indian Civil Service in 1876. He was Financial Commissioner, Punjab, and officiated as Lieutenant Governor in 1911.—Reuter.

### Cochin Chief Entertains "Emden" Crew

COCHIN, March 19.

The Maharaja of Cochin entertained Captain Donitz and Officers of the German Cruiser "Emden" last evening at Bolghatty Residency. In the unavoidable absence of the Maharaja, Prince Ravi Varma received the guests, who spent a delightful time. A series of social functions have been arranged for the "Emden" crew.

The vessel sails for Alexandria on Thursday.—A. P.

### SCRATCHED FROM GRAND NATIONAL

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, March, 19.

According to the trainer Noiseau is not running in the Grand National.

It is officially announced that Glenhazel has been scratched from the Grand National at 11-05 a.m. to-day.

### EXCISE RAID LEADS TO ARMS FIND

PATNA, March 19.

As a sequel to raids carried on yesterday by the Excise Inspector Girdhar Prasad in several houses in village Bharaikalan in Chand Thana on the hill side near the border of Benares, 21 miles from Bhabua, besides the recovery of a basket full of ganja, 2 loaded double barrel muzzle loading guns, 3 loaded S B M L guns, 2 tins of gun powder and 1 bundle of gun parts and accessories were recovered. Sobhanath Singh has been arrested in this connection and three other suspects have fled.

Sensational developments are expected.—United Press.

# God Cries Through Daridranarayans

## Bhulabhai On Teachings Of Paramahansa

NEW DELHI (By Mail).

"Awake, arise, acquire knowledge, knowledge not for the purpose of daily routine of existence, but knowledge of what is eternal in man, knowledge of all that the sum-total of which marks us and distinguishes us from the lower animals. It is this lesson which must come up to all of us, if ever we are to be worthy of the great and noble soul whom we have assembled here to remember to-day."

Thus said Mr. Bhulabhai Desai in his presidential speech at the 100th Birthday Anniversary of Sri Ramkrishna Paramhansa Deva, which was celebrated before a distinguished and crowded gathering at Delhi under the auspices of the Ramkrishna Mission at the premises of the Mission in Ibbetson Road.

A PAGE FROM HIS LIFE.

Explaining the true significance of religion which is meant to make us better men and to inculcate in us the spirit of service to humanity and renunciation, the speaker drew examples from the life of Paramhansa Dev and said, "Ramkrishna Dev through a trance got into union with the Divine. But having attained that, he realised that he had outgrown Maya, which makes the world in which we live and while we live that very Maya creates a reality which must be faced. It is this lesson which came to him on the last occasion of his trance, in which he reached the Divine Self and got transmuted: When he came back to himself he said, "No more shall I attempt this, for by doing so, I shall be lost to humanity. Why did he think so?—in order to assist his fellowmen. It is for that reason that having tried on three successive occasions real Samadhi in which he might have easily passed out of the world, that he preferred to remain in the world in order that he might render greater service to mankind by renunciation.

With him, religion became conscience in action. It is this conscience which Mahatma Gandhi daily expresses that the service of God is the service of the poor. God cries through Daridranarayan for the help of humanity. It is this service for which Paramahansa Dev denied himself the greater good for the personal soul, but gave to the world the greater good for the purity of mankind.

APOSTLE OF UNITY.

Speaking of one unique teaching of Ramkrishna Dev, namely, the essential unity of all religions, Mr. Desai told the audience that Ramkrishna Dev allowed himself to be actually imbued with religions other than in which he was born. Through visions he saw the fundamental unity of all religions, all which are but different paths that lead to God. Through these visions, he gathered the teachings of Islam and Christianity and saw the Prophet and Jesus Christ. But after these spiritual experiences he came back to his own religion and gave to the world all the spiritual knowledge he had acquired.—United Press.

### STRICKEN RAICHUR NEEDS EVERY HELP

#### Miss Padmaja Criticises Govt. Measures

HYDERABAD (Dn.) (By Mail

Miss Padmaja Naidu, daughter of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu in the course of a statement to the press says:—

Ever since my return from visiting the famine-stricken areas of the Raichur District and Kopbal Jagir, I have been asked repeatedly for my views on the seriousness of the conditions prevailing there. As I had been formerly deputed by the Hyderabad Relief Association to report to it on the possibilities of organising relief in the affected areas. I was not free to make any public statement in my personal capacity until I had fulfilled my obligations to it. I wish to make it quite clear that I am now expressing my own personal views, for which, of course, the above-mentioned Association is in no way responsible.

ACUTE FAMINE

I visited the five affected Taluqs of the Raichur District as well as the Kopbal Jagir and made detailed inquiries on all aspects of the present conditions existing there, and my conclusions are based on a careful study of the documentary evidence which I have incorporated in the report I am publishing. And even though the authorities directly concerned are still busy quibbling delicately over the precise shade of difference in the meaning of the words "scarcity" and "famine", I have no hesitation whatsoever in declaring that an acute state of famine prevails to-day in Kopbal Jagir and in the five taluqs of the Raichur District (Manvi, Sindhunur, Lingusugar, Kushtagi and Gangavati) and further I maintain that so far no adequate measures have been adopted to meet the situation. Unless immediate steps are taken to make adequate arrangements for poviding fodder and drinking water so that the rayats need not be driven through sheer despair to sell off cattle worth over Rs. 50 for two and three rupees each to the butcher for slaughter, it is possible that there will be no cattle left anywhere in the district; and even in the doubtful event of there being sufficient rainfall next year, the rayats will be unable to carry on their agricultural operations

DUTY OF HYDERABAD PUBLIC

In view of the serious conditions prevailing there it is not only the inalienable right but also the urgent duty of the public of Hyderabad to demand from the Government an exact report of the conditions prevailing to-day in Raichur and Kopbal and a detailed account of the relief measures that have been started, so that it can decide for itself whether these are adequate or not. It is equally the duty of the public of hyderabad to demand an explanation from the Government as to why no serious endeavour has yet been made to protect and provide with some small measure of security the thousands that live eternally on the verge of starvation in an area notoriously doomed to scanty rainfall through its location in the famous famine zone that includes Bijapur and the Ceded districts.

If as is stated in the Budget Note of 1344F., there is a famine reserve of 2 crores 64 lakhs, the public of Hyderabad has the right to demand that as much of it as is necessary should be spent without any delay for the people of Raichur and Kopbal and also for Gulbarga and Karimnagar, where according to reports famine conditions also prevail.—United Press.

### DROP INDIA BILL

#### Die Hards Last Kick At Government Measure

LONDON, March 18.

A resolution urging Government to drop the India Bill which "has already been repudiated not only by the Princes but by all organised Indian opinion," will be proposed by Lord Lloyd at a mass meeting of the India Defence League at the Albert Hall, on March 21. Mr. Winston Churchill and Sir Henry Page Croft will speak in support. —Reuter.

### STATES MINISTERS' MEETING

NEW DELHI, Mar. 19.

A meeting of the Committee of the Indian States Ministers which will be presided over by Sir Akbar Hydari will be held at Nizam's Palace, New Delhi, on 23rd 24th and 25th.

Sir Akbar is leaving Hyderabad on 20th and after halting at Agra on 22nd, will reach New Delhi on 23rd. He will leave Delhi on 26th—A.P.

### MADRAS COUNCIL DY. PRESIDENTSHIP

MADRAS, March 19.

Consequent on the resignation of Mr. Jagannatha Raju of Deputy Presidentship of the Madras Legislative Council for private reasons, speculation is rife as to who would be elected to succeed him, at elections to be held on 23rd March. Lobby talks indicate that Dr. Natesa Mudaliar (Justicite) will have strong support of the Ministerialists. The Depressed class representatives on the other hand want to prevail on Rao Bahadur Srinivasan to stand for election, and are approaching the Chief Minister for support of Ministerialists.—A.P.

# Holi And Dhuleti

## SIGNIFICANCE OF THE FESTIVAL

### *Our Readers' Views*

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Most of my readers know that going well dressed is not worth the while during Holi but few know the real significance of this festival.

There are many stories told about its origin but none perhaps is more sensible than the one I am about to tell you. Once, about this time of the year, Shanker was busy meditating, when Kama the god of love, insisted upon intruding upon his thoughts. Naturally Shanker got annoyed and looking angrily at Kama burnt him. Now everyone knows that excessive sexual indulgence is injurious; again especially during this season when nature shows herself at her best and we are likely to forget ourselves oftener than is good for us it is necessary to pull the reins now and then, and look a little angrily at this god of love before he sweeps us off our feet completely.

The significance of Dhuleli will appeal more to those who are favourably inclined towards the so-called untouchables for on this day caste Hindus are enjoined to mix with them, and enable them to live cleaner healthier lives by helping them to sweep away all impurity ((Dhul-Dust). Unfortunately we have lost sight of the noble ideals put before us by our ancestors. Little learning is a dangerous thing and the sooner we stop condemning them blindly and realise our position, the better.—Yours, etc.

N. T. MODI.

### Unwanted Liquor Shop At Gorai

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The recent auction sales of country liquor shops in the Bombay Suburban District has again given cause for alarm to the villagers of Gorai, as the new licencee is busy preparing to locate the liquor shop in a most objectionable place which is in the heart of the village of Mudan and in close proximity of the Roman Catholic Church.

It will be recalled that in March 1933 a lot of controversy was raised when the villagers of Gorai vigorously protested against the location of the liquor shop in the heart of the village. Prominent people headed by Dr A F Henriques, LRCP, JP and Hon: Magistrate, joined the villagers and petitioned to the Collector to have the liquor shop removed forthwith from that objectionable spot. Your popular journal also rendered invaluable service by freely ventilating the grievances of the people, and I am glad to say that this combined effort had a salutary effect. It not only brought about the instantaneous removal of the liquor shop right to the outskirts of the village, but in the following year (1934) it was totally abolished This action of the authorities was, indeed, very praiseworthy and greatly appreciated by the people of Gorai. It did create a very peaceful atmosphere in the village and gave one the impression that the Government were really very sincere in pursuing their policy of prohibition. And now, after a lapse of one peaceful year, what do we see to-day? The Government have gone against their own policy which they have been loudly proclaiming as one of total prohibition in about 20 years. They made a good beginning, but half-heartedly, and this brought about an abrupt end without even giving it a fair trial.

Whether the Government are really pursuing their policy of prohibition or not, the present question is one that calls for special attention by the authorities concerned regarding the location of the country liquor shop. The proposed site, which is in the very heart of the village of Mudan along the main road and in close vicinity of the Roman Catholic Church, is most objectionable inasmuch as it is a positive danger and open scandal to children of tender age who have got to pass and repass this shop on their way to attend the English and Maharati Schools. Besides, church-going people and religious processions that have necessarily to pass this way would be put to great inconvenience and hardships thereby wounding the religious sentiments of the people and also exposing them to the immediate dangers of being molested by the bad characters that invade such places.

In the circumstances, therefore, will the authorities concerned be good enough to look into this matter at an early date,- and direct the new licencee to locate his shop right to the outskirts of the village? They acceded to the wishes of the people in March 1933 and had the liquor shop removed to the outskirts of the village and located it in the unused Government Chawdi on some nominal rent.—Will they not do the same now? I hope they will.—Yours, etc.

"PRO BONO PUBLICO."

### The Motor Tax

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—The hardships that will be imposed on one class of private motor owners by the enactment of the proposed new motor tax has still remained to be given publication. I, therefore, propose to put before the M.L.C's and Government through the medium of your paper the problems that face such a class of motor owners to be ventilated. I am one of the above class who have great liking for Motor cars. My means are very limited and I can hardly maintain one car. However, I have somehow or other managed to incur a capital expenditure in buying 3 cars; a Baby for personal use, a Standard for rough use of the family, and one 8 cylinder 7 seater for ceremonial occasions. I keep only one driver or even do without a driver. All the three cars are never used daily or simultaneously. I have scarcely any occasion for touring. At present I have to pay Rs. 96 a year on all the 3 cars. If the new tax is enacted I will have to shell out over Rs. 330 which is beyond my means. The remedy is either I should dispose of 2 cars or keep them without registration but the problem is, if the cars are kept without registration and use they will turn into scrap iron; or if I were to seek buyers for the cars I am afraid it will be very difficult to find a buyer even for half price for my 8 cylinder 7 seater on which I have invested Rs. 12,000.—Yours, etc.

OWNER OF THREE CARS.

### Papdi Liquor Shop

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In spite of the fact the Government of Bombay has adopted the policy of decreasing the number of country liquor-shops in the district, they are multiplying.

Some years ago a Papdi liquor-shop was closed due to a protest from the locality. But later the Government sanctioned a temporary liquor-shop a mile from Papdi.

Now it is apprehended that a liquor-shop is to be opened on the highway of the Papdi village and in the vicinity of a Hindu temple and a Mohamedan dhurga and a Catholic church.

A petition signed by hundreds of people of Papdi, including respectable Hindus, Mohamedans and Christians, has been submitted to the collector of Thana. Will the authorities concerned see that the will of the people is respected, and the shop is not allowed to be opened?—Yours, etc.

TEETOTALLER.

Papdi, Bassein.

### Ville-Parle Railway Overhead Bridge

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—It is now months since the matter of overhead bridge attracted the attention of the public, but since the municipality acceded to the demands of the Railway Co., the matter has quietened down altogether. But the fact stands that Railway Co. seems to have made no attempt to construct a new overhead bridge to facilitate the crossing of the lines by the public.

It is further obvious that when the Railway Co. wanted money from the municipality, it made all sorts of excuses for the inconvenience caused to the passengers and even turned down the suggestion of having collapsable gates at both ends of stair cases, but it is now proved to the satisfaction of the public that had collapsable gates, at a less cost, had been provided, no complaints would have been made by the passengers. Will the Railway Co. now explain why there is delay in constructing a new bridge?

Will the President of the new amalgamated municipality at once see to this important matter and get the Railway Co. do the needful for the bridge at an early date.

The retiring President had been in correspondence with the Railway for erecting a public urinal on the platform for ladies and gentlemen, but it seems no action has been taken by the Railway authorities. Will the in-coming President press this matter upon the Railway authorities for early action?—Yours, etc.

S. G. GANDHI.

## NO LULL IN ACTIVITIES

### Kanara Peasants Fund To Be Handed Over To Karnatak P. C. C.

Sjt. S. K. Patil, Secretary of the Kanara Peasants' Relief Committee, writes:—

A press correspondent who calls himself "A Sympathiser" complains about what he calls a lull in the activities of the Kanara Peasants' Relief Committee appointed by the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee in December last. Let me assure my friend, "A Sympathiser," that there is nothing like a lull in the activities of the Committee nor is there any unnecessary delay about rendering help to the helpless peasants of Kanara.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES.

The Committee began its activities by fixing a day called "The Kanara Peasants' Day" on which mass collections by means of coupons were made in the city for the relief of the Kanara peasants. There was a generous response from the citizens of Bombay and a sum of Rs. 5,000/- was collected on the coupons of various denominations. The Committee collected big and small donations alike from Associations and individuals and the response in this respect also was very generous. The Committee met on the last occasion about the end of January and passed a resolution that the coupon collections should stop on the 15th of February. In pursuance of this resolution the coupon collections were discontinued and workers were requested to return the coupon books. Most of these books have since been received and properly accounted for. The lists of donations have been published in the local press from time to time.

To put it roughly the Committee has so far collected about Rs. 29,000 including Rs. 5,000 on coupon collections. There are promises of about Rs. 2,000 to be yet realised and we expect that the total realisation will be something between Rs. 31,000 and Rs. 32,000.

NO EXPENSES FOR COLLECTION

The accounts of the collections will be duly audited by the auditors of the B.P.C.C. but it must be remembered in this connection that there is not a single item of expenditure so far as this relief fund is concerned. All incidental expenses on various accounts have been borne by the B.P.C.C. and the entire collection fund will be spent in giving relief to the Kanara Peasants.

TO BE HANDED OVER TO KARNATAK P.C.C.

The Committee has passed a resolution that the fund will be transferred to the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee as and when that Committee requires it. The only stipulation that the Relief Committee has made is that the K.P.C.C. must publish the accounts of disbursements from time to time for the information of numerous donors in Bombay.

The Farmers' Relief Committee appointed by the Karnatak P.C.C. has prepared a scheme of rehabilitation of the peasants who have suffered losses and very soon the scheme will start working under K.P.C.C.

### *Tropical Insurance Co.*

The announcement of the business figures of the Tropical Insurance Company Limited for 1934, elsewhere in this issue marks another important step in the achievement of this well-managed life office. The "Tropical" within seven years of its existence has maintained steady business expansion year after year and this progress is essentially the result of increasing popularity gained by the Company all over India. The business for 1934, exceeding Rs. 36,00,000 is a record and shows an increase of over 5 lakhs of paid for business over the previous year's result.

The Tropical Insurance Company, it must be remembered, declared a substantial surplus in the first Actuarial Valuation that took place two years ago, and this surplus was distributed to the policy-holders in the form of bonuses. This result could have been possible if only the strictest economy was pursued and the policy-holders' interests paramountly watched. The Company has built its reputation by consistent service, progressive expansion, economic management and has now come to stay as a household word.

## THE DISARMAMENT JOKE

(Continued from page 6.)

position as chairman of the Disarmament Conference, as it would certainly be ridiculous for any Englishman to preside at such a Conference when his own Government was going on for a higher increase in military expenditure than any other nation. Of course, Mr. Henderson has scoffed at the idea of his Labour colleagues and has decided to carry on his ridiculous position which for the last two years has become the joke of the world. The attitude of the Liberal Party will become one of great interest. Sir John Simon in charge of the portfolio of Foreign Affairs must back up increased armaments with his own confirmed failure to bring about a mutual understanding for peace and against war among the nations of the world. Many of the Simonite Liberals would find this new war policy to be against their traditional reputation. Mr. Lloyd George will also find this new embarrassment for him rather difficult to get over if he wants to flatter and help the National Government and at the same time support its war policy. These estimates will take several days of Parliament for discussion and the same topic will again arise when passing the annual Army Act and the annual Budget Act, and with each debate in the Committee or in the House there will be considerable political agitation aroused in the country. Some of Mr. MacDonald's own Labour followers, especially a pacifist of the type of Lord Allen of Hurtwood, will find it very hard to support their chief's change of front. Even religious journalism has been violently critical of Mr. MacDonald and his White Paper. The "Church Times" has recalled Mr. MacDonald's own statement," Arms have never yet saved a nation from war nor have they given security to either strong or weak nations against attack."

**Gold War.**

Behind the armament race in Europe there is bound to be a more intensified gold war. Every nation is faced with the ruinous expenditure on armament in rivalry to other nations and one of the methods, therefore, would be to try to make each other bankrupt. If the currency of State credit of any country were to suffer heavily just now its first effect would be the inability of the Government to cope with its military expenditure which is, of course, a heavy unproductive item of expenditure. The unprecedented rise in the price of gold is an index of intensified rivalry among the big Powers to ruin one another. So far nothing serious has happened. The price of raw gold is, of course, rising by competition but the higher the price goes the more detached becomes gold as a commodity from other committees of food or commercial raw materials. Also the immediate effect of the lowering of one country's currency is to bring more export trade for that country especially if that country has got all the facilities and skill of a manufacturing country. Whilst the gold merchants and the bankers fight against each other, the manufacturers of rival countries gain or lose their orders in the inverse ratio. Thus the sensational rise of gold does not seem to have the disastrous effect which its authors must have calculated. The British Chancellor of the Exchequer has also assured the British people that the price of gold among speculators does not affect the money value in Britain for the purchase of daily necessities of life. The withdrawal of foreign money from British guilt edged investments also creates little hardship, and contributes to increasing the prices of shares of well-known and sound industrial and manufacturing countries. Thus even on the stock-exchange what the banker and finance investor is losing the industrial investor is recovering.

### *MUSLIM EDUCATIONISTS CONFER*

#### *Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed Presides Over A. I. Session*

AGRA, March 19.

The All-India Muslim Educational Conference opened here today in a specially erected pandal capable of accommodating ten thousand persons. There was a large and distinguished gathering, including Nawab Mohamed Ismail Khan, Vice Chancellor, Aligarh University, Professor Halim Pro-vice-Chancellor, Dr. Hadi Hasan, Dr. Rafiq, Nawab Sadar Yarjung, Principal Kureshi and Dr. Zafarul Hasan.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad, presiding, addressed the Assembly.

Doctor Hadi spoke in Persian on education and pointed out the defects in the present system, criticising primary and secondary education in particular.

Maulana Tufail Ahmad read messages of good wishes from Nawab Sir Ahmad Said Khan, Sir J. P. Srivastava, Mr. Tasadtaq Ahmad Khan Sherwani and others.—A. P.

## TEAM FOR NEW ZEALAND

### Indian Hockey Federation Decide To Send In Summer

**From Our Special Correspondent.**

NEW DELHI, March 19.

The Indian Hockey Federation at its meeting to-day selected the team to tour New Zealand in summer.

The team consists of T. Blake (Sind), and N. Mukherjee (Bengal), Goalies: P. Das (Bengal), Mahomed Hussain (Manawadar), and Rashid Ahmed (Punjab). Full-backs; E. Nester (Bengal), Maswood (Manawadar), M. J. Gopalan (Madras) and Mohamed Naeen (Punjab), half-backs; and Shahabuddin (Manawadar), L. Davidson (Bengal), Dhyanchand (Army), Rupsingh (Gwalior) Nawab of Manawadar, G. C. Agnihotri (U. P.) and F. C. Wells (U. P.) forwards.

The Selection Committee consisted of P. Gupta, A. Chatterji, Maswood, Swami Jagganath and Major Tinney.

EXHIBITION MATCHES.

The Federation decided to stand Mr. Behram, Doctor and P. Gupta as officials to accompany the team. The team will assemble in Madras on April 12 and play an exhibition match there the next day. Leaving Madras on the 13th the members of the team will reach Colombo on the 15th morning. The same day another exhibition match will be played. The team sails for New Zealand on the 16th by A. and C. Boat.

The Nawab of Manawadar has been selected as Captain of the team. As Mr. Doctor is touring with the team Z. H. Khan of the Railway Board has been appointed to officiate as secretary of the Federation. A Sub-Committee has been formed to make preparatory arrangements for the 1936 Olympic tour. Mr. Z. H. Khan and Col. Woodhouse comprise members of the Committee.

FORTNIGHT IN AUSTRALIA

The Indian team after touring New Zealand will on their return journey halt in Australia for 15 days. Colombo will be reached on September 2, 'en route' to India.

The secretary reported at the beginning of the meeting that R. J. Carr would not be available for the tour and as recommended by the Select Committee F. C. Wells of U. P. fills in the bridge.

The meeting decided to affiliate the C. P. Hockey Association with the Federation.

BHORE'S SUCCESSOR.

Sir Joseph Bhore the retiring president of the Federation suggested the name of Kunwar Jagadish Prasad who himself is a reputed sportsman as his successor. The opinion of the Provincial Hockey Association, in this connection will be invited. Before the meeting concluded the members of the Federation expressed their appreciation of the great interest that Sir Joseph Bhore evinced during the tenure of his presidentship of the Federation.

### *MADRAS EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CHANGES*

#### *Sir K. V. Reddy For Vice-Presidentship*

MADRAS, March 19.

By a gazette extraordinary the Governor-in-Council places on record high appreciation of the services of Sir Hopetoun Stokes during the past 38 years, in the course of which he filled with marked efficiency and conspicuous success many high and responsible offices, and in particular, acknowledges the assiduous care and the high degree of ability he has shown during the last five years—a period of extreme financial stress in guiding the financial policy of Government and husbanding the resources of the Presidency.

The Gazette announces the appointment of Sir K. V. Reddy, Law Member, as Vice-President of the Executive Council and the taking charge by Mr. G. T. H. Bracken of the office of Finance Member from forenoon today.—A. P.

## GOVT. DEFENCE OF NEW MOTOR TAX

### Measure Designed To Increase Long Distance Transport, Says Freke

**With a solitary exception, all the speakers on Tuesday supported the Motor Vehicles Bill, at the resumed sessions of the Bombay Legislative Council.**

**BENEFIT OF MEASURE**

**Mr. C. G. Freke, the Finance Secretary said that all the countries in the world were striving to secure the trade of the country and getting the maximum return for the primary producer and thus increase the standard of living. Abolition of tolls would mean the development of long distance transport, and trade. The agriculturist would thus get the maximum return for his produce.**

**CHINOY'S PRAISE**

**Mr. Noormahomed Chinoy, who was specially nominated by the Government for the purpose of the Motor Vehicles Bill spoke eulogising the Government for their decision to abolish the "obnoxious" tolls and thus help the agriculturists and the private motor bus owners also.**

Discussion on the First Reading of the Motor Vehicles Bill was resumed at the Bombay Legislative Council, when it re-assembled yesterday at 2 p.m. with Sir A. M. K. Dhelvi in the Chair.

Mr. V. A. Surve opposing the Bill said that the only body that was benefited through the proposed taxation was the Railway Company as the bus and lorryowners would be forced to increase their fares. While at present bus-owner was required to spend about one anna for about six miles, after the taxation he would not be able to cover more than two miles with the same amount. The burden of this taxation would ultimately fall on the agriculturists, who had always borne the brunt of any taxation.

Mr. Pestonsha Vakil "offering a few remarks" about the Bill said that he was one of those members in the Council who always kept an open mind. The attitude of the Finance Member towards the demands of the Non-official Members would decide as to which way he and his class of Members are inclined. The speaker agreed with the principle of extra taxation. But he objected to the sudden and enormous increase in the taxation of Motor Vehicles. As a matter of fact, the present tax benefits those whose taxable capacity has never been questioned.

REMEDY WORSE THAN DISEASE.

Continuing, he said that if the purpose of the present Bill was to discourage bus competition with Railways, the remedy proposed was worse than the disease itself.

SENTIMENTAL OBJECTION

Mr. Noormahomed Chinoy (Nominated Non-Official) in supporting the Bill said that the main objection that was raised against the Bill was that it took away the right of the Local Bodies to levy tolls. This objection, according to the speaker, was a sentimental one as the Bill gave relief both to the Municipalities and Local Boards and saved to them the expenditure involved in collecting the taxes. Replying to the objection that the Bill was an inroad on the autonomy of the Local Bodies, he said that the surrender of the rights of one department in favour of another should not be looked upon with suspicion.

Mr. C. G. Freke, the Finance Secretary, in supporting the Bill said that the allegation that the present measure had been brought forth to assist the railways was wrong. The main purpose with which the Bill had been brought before the Council was for the development of long distance transport. The purpose of the Bill was more important than of pleasing a few rich people in Bombay as had been alleged. It was meant to develop trade and to get the maximum return for the primary producer —the agriculturist.

WHAT ABOUT REGISTRATION FEE?

Mr. Gangoly asked as to what would happen to the Motor Registration Fee that was being collected at present. As nothing had been mentioned in the Bill he wanted to know if that tax would also be collected side by side with the proposed tax.

The Finance Secretary said that the Motor Registration Tax was being collected under the Motor Vehicles Act. As soon as the present Bill was passed, it would be amended accordingly. But nothing could be done to the Act by the Provincial Council, as it was an All-India Act.

Mr. Gangoly said that there was nothing to prevent the Government from collecting that tax also.

Mr. Bell shook his head to indicate that it would not be done.

Mr. B. S. Kamat cited figures to show how motor vehicle taxation in Bombay compared most unfavourably with that in a rich country like Great Britain.

The speaker wanted that a time limit of three or five years should be imposed on this Bill.

IN INTEREST OF COMMUNITY.

Mr. S. B. Saklatwala speaking in support of the Bill said that tolls were antiquated and uneconomical and at least on that ground the Bill deserved the support of the House. He remarked that the Bill gave greater facilities for motor transport and relief to agriculturists. Though it

(Continued in Col. 5)

(Continued from column 7.)

meant the throwing of sudden burden on the private taxi-owners and lorry-owners, it had to be borne in the greater interests of the community. In conclusion, he hoped that the Government would accept any reasonable amendments.

The Thakore of Kerwada spoke against the Bill and said that the people would not have grudged if it were a uniform enhancement of tax by about twenty per cent., but this inequitable distribution of taxation was most resented. He added that the Government might succeed in carrying out this Bill by manipulation of votes despite the popular opposition.

The House was then adjourned.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# "Tribune" Sued For Income-Tax

## Is It A "Public Utility?"

## Important Law Point Comes Up For Decision Before Full Bench Of Lahore Court

*LAHORE, March 17.*

***Whether the property of the "Tribune", (a leading English daily of the North) is held under Trust for charitable purposes which could be exempted from income tax, was the important law point which came up for decision before the full Bench of the Lahore High Court consisting of Sir Douglas Young, Chief Justice Mr. Justice Addison and Mr. Justice Bakshi Tekchand.***

Sardar Dyalsingh Majithia, a well-known philanthropist of the Punjab created a trust in 1895 through a will which laid down that the duty of the trust would be to maintain the newspaper and its press to keep up the liberal policy of the paper and devote the surplus income of the said press and newspaper, after defraying all current expenses, towards improving the said newspaper and placing it on a footing of permanency. In case the paper ceased to function for any reason, the reserves shall be applied for the maintenance of the Dyalsingh College, also founded by Sardar Dyalsingh

**Surplus Income.**

The surplus income of the "Tribune" for 1932-33 was assessed by the Income Tax Department for Rs. 12,248 on a surplus of Rs. 40,000. The Trustees raised an objection that such income was not liable to income tax on two grounds namely that income in the hands of trustees except those mentioned in Section 40 and 41 of India Income Tax Act is not assessable to income tax and that the income in the present case being devoted to charitable purposes and was exempt from assessment under Section 4 (3) (1) of Indian Income Tax. Both these contentions, however were repelled by the income tax authorities and the Commissioner of Income Tax referred the following two questions for decision to the High Court on an application by the Trustees:—

"Is the income of the "Tribune" Trust liable to be assessed in the hands of trustees under the provisions of the Income Tax Act and (2) if so, it is not exempt under Section 3 (1) of the Act.

The above points at first came up for decision before a division bench of the High Court consisting of Mr. Justice Jallal and Mr. Justice Skemp. Their Lordships after hearing the arguments of Counsel for both parties delivered judgment in which both the judges agreed that the income of the "Tribune" Trust was liable to be assessed in the hands of the trustees under the provision of the Income Tax Act and also held that the income was derived from property held under trust within the meaning of section 4 (3) of the Indian Income Tax Act. Their Lordships however did not agree on the point whether the trust in question was for charitable purposes and were of the opinion that in view of the importance of the question the case should go to a full bench for decision of the point on which they did not agree i.e. "whether the property in this case is held under Trust for charitable purposes as that expression is defined in section 4 (3) of the Indian Income Tax Act."

The above question came up for decision before the full bench on 15th March. Mr. Meharchand Mahajan appeared on behalf of the trustees while Lala Jagan Nath Aggarwal represented the Income Tax Department.

**"Public Utility"**

Mr. Meharchand Mahajan, counsel for the trustees after explaining the whole facts of the case submitted that the "Tribune" was a "public utility" as it was the intention of the creator of the trust to propagate liberal ideas trrough it. Section 4, clause 3 of the Income Tax Act laid down that the Act should not apply to the income derived from charitable institutions which included medical relief to the poor education and public utility. The object of the paper was to serve public with certain ideas expressed by the donor, i.e. the propagation of liberal ideas.

Mr. Addison: Does your paper give one side only?

Mr. Mahajan: "No. My Lord, the paper does publish all news which give knowledge and education."

Continuing Mr. Mahajan contended that the word "charity" had a vast meaning. By reading the "Tribune" the people were benefited.

Chief Justice:—The question is whether a newspaper which is sold can be called "a public utility."

Mr. Mahajan:—My Lord the intention of Sardar Dyalsingh was to give benefit to his community by starting this paper.

Chief Justice:—Then why is the price charged?

Mr. Manajan:—My Lord, Sometimes we have to contribute to charitable purposes.

Continuing the arguments Mr. Mahajan submitted that the income of the Tribune Trust was not intended for private purposes. The money was spent on the propagation of knowledge, therefore it was a public utility.

Their Lordships asked if an electric supply company was not a public utility.

Mr. Mahajan replied that an electric supply company was not a public utility as it was kept for selfish gain and the profit would go to the shareholders; whereas the profit of the Tribune Trust was not derived by any individual. The word charity meant spontaneous goodness, generosity, benevolence, Sardar Dyalsingh, the founder of the trust, showed generosity by starting this paper.

The Chief Justice wanted to know how a thing which was sold could be called a charity.

The Counsel replied that charity in the legal sense comprised of trust for relief, trust for education, trust for the advancement of religion and education, and trust for beneficial purposes. The Tribune was beneficial to the community and therefore it was entitled to exemption from income tax. The mere fact that there was a surplus could not make an institution non-charitable or vice versa. They had to see the intention of the creator of the Trust. The Trust itself had nothing to do with the profit. Once the Trust came in the schedule of charitable trusts it should be exempted from income tax. The question to be decided was whether there was intention of private gain in the trust. In the present case there was no intention of private gain. The "Tribune commanded a position in the province which no other paper did.

The Chief Justice:—Oh, yes, it is a fine paper.

Continuing counsel submitted that the object of Sardar Dyal Singh was to do good to his community by starting a paper.

Chief Justice:—What charity does the Tribune bestow on the community?

Mr. Mahajan:—My Lord, by reading it the people are benefited. Mr. Mahajan further submitted that the profit that was made was not going to selfish purposes but was utilised for the betterment of the paper.

Mr. Justice Bakshi Tekchand:——Supposing some other trust is created to start a paper, what will be the position then?

Mr. Mahajan replied that it would have to be seen whether the profit was utilised for selfish purposes or not. In this case the people got the benefit.

Mr. Justice Addison at this stage remarked that the "Statesman" was more "generous" as it gave much more information.

Mr. Mahajan said that the profit of the Tribune Trust did not go to any individual whereas the income from the "Statesman" was derived by an individual or individuals.

Lala Jagan Nath Aggarwal counsel for the Income Tax Department replying to the arguments submitted that the idea of Sardar Dyalsingh in creating the Trust had no doubt been to foster knowledge and foster liberal ideas. In other words the "Tribune" was a political institution and not a social or religious one. The point to be seen was whether the donor's intention was charitable or not. A gift for public purposes was not charitable Merely because it was for general public utility did not come under charity. Unless a thing was sold free of charge it could not be called charity. Charity meant free distribution.

Lala Jagan Nath had not concluded his arguments when the Court adjourned.

Further hearing has been fixed for Wednesday.—A. P.

# DR. NAIR'S BUST UNVEILED

### Jayakar Pays Glowing Tribute To Noted Philanthropist

The unveiling ceremony of the marble bust of the late Dr. A. L. Nair was performed at the 'Ananda Vihar' in the Nair Hospital Compound, Bombay by Mr. M. R Jayakar on Tuesday.

In the course of a speech, Mr. Jayakar paid eloquent tributes to the memory of the late Dr. Nair whom he characterised as a good and philanthropic man. It was exactly a year ago that Dr. Nair died. He met his death in the way he had coveted, namely, while on the harness. At the very hour he expired, he was to have presided over a function in favour of a cause he had always espoused—the cause of the blind boys of Bombay.

"We have met this morning," Mr. Jayakar continued, "to offer our prayers that his soul may rest in eternal peace; or that, as a

**Mr. M. R. Jayakar performed the unveiling ceremony of the Late Dr. A. L. Nair's bust at Anand Vihar yesterday morning.**

Hindu might say, he might be born again to continue his good work which was interrupted by his death."

Dr. Nair was a well-known figure in Bombay circles and he left behind him monuments of his life-long struggle and work.

**Maternal Training**

Though born in poor circumstances, Dr. Nair had the advantage of the guidance of a good mother, and step by step, by sheer merit he attained the high position he did in social circles. He started a free hospital for the poor and he was the pioneer of the Swadeshi enterprise in the preparation of medical products.

Dewan Bahadur K. M. Javeri, Dr. K. Natarajan and Mr. S. S. Patkar, ex-judge of Bombay, joined in the tributes.

The marble bust of the late Dr. Nair was presented on behalf of the late Rao Bahadur Manaji Rajuji by his son Ragunathrao Manaji, and the bust was executed by Mr. Talim, the sculptor.

## *JUBILEE FUND COLLECTION AT QUETTA*

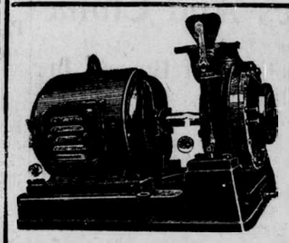
QUETTA, March 18.

In connection with the Silver Jubilee of Their Majesties the King and the Queen, a public meeting was held this evening at the Town Hall Sir Norman Cater, A. G. G. Baluchistan, presiding. Sir Norman briefly explained the object of the meeting and appealed for funds in aid of the four great charitable institutions for which the Jubilee Fund in India had been started.

A generous response was made by those present and subscriptions amounting to over Rs. 32,000 were promised or collected, Sir Norman himself donating Rs. 500. Other notable donations were His Highness the Khan Kalat Rs. 1,000, the Jamsaheb of Las Bela Rs. 5,000, the Quetta Municipality Rs. 3,000, Seth Hassanali Rs. 1,500, Mr. Patel, Mr. K. B. Abdul Attar and Mr. Market Rs. 1,000 each.—A.P.

A European named T. Tawara has been fined Rs. 50 by the Additional City Magistrate, Karachi, on charge of travelling without ticket and creating a scene on the platform.


MARELLI



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# Japanese Military Authorities And China

## Responsibility For Demonstrations Of Boycott In Educational Institutions

(From Our Correspondent).
TOKYO, (By Mail).

Amidst the recent wave of statement, report and rumour concerning a turn for the better in Sino-Japanese relations and the probability of a diplomatic and economic rapprochement, stands the military, virtually alone, in an attitude of opposition and doubt, according to the Japanese press. The Asahi, Jiji and Kokumin were among the newspapers reporting that the army authorities, doubtful that China has actually begun to change its attitude towards this country, are convinced that little, if any, good effect will result from China's reported suspension of anti-Japanese agitation and boycott, and are determined not to mitigate their "vigorous attitude" until China's change of view is proved beyond doubt.

The Asahi, in reporting the attitude of the army, said it is stressed in military circles that China has carried out a policy of developing anti-Japanese feeling, particularly in its schools, for the past 20 years, and in consequence anti-Japanese belief is firmly implanted in the mind of China's youth to-day. No matter how strenuously the Nanking Government may attempt to prevent anti-Japanese demonstrations and boycotts, it is doubtful if any lasting result can be obtained because of the educational background, the army thinks.

NAVY VIEW MORE LIBERAL.

The Nanking Government must first eliminate all anti-Japanese sentiment from its educational system. This is said to be the army's basic starting point, contending that otherwise any rapprochement with China on the basis of an apparent change of Chinese heart is certain to prove premature and to result in loss for Japan.

Navy and business circles are much more liberal in their attitude toward improved relations, according to the vernacular press. Both the Jiji and Kokumin reported that the Nanking Government has proposed that a conference be arranged in the near future either at Nanking or Shanghai, to be attended by Vice-Admiral Gengo Hyakutake, commander of the Third Squadron in China Waters; Captain Shunkichi Okano, naval representative at Nanking; General Chiang Kai-shek and Mr. Wang Ching-wei, President of the Executive Yuan and concurrently Foreign Minister, the newspaper said the Navy Ministry here was inclined to accept the suggestion and also was parepared to cooperate with the Nanking Government in other matters provided Nanking follows out its professed friendly policy.

"SHUDDHI" IN JAPAN.

"Shuddhi" (conversion) Movement seems to have migrated to Japan.

Conversion of Shintoism of the approximately 4,000 Catholics of Amami Oshoma, a large island between Kyushu and the Loochoo Islands, is said to be under consideration by the Home Office as the best solution of the antagonism between them and their non-Catholic neighbours, which flared up in December in the form of anti-Catholic demonstrations in which a number of churches are said to have been demolished.

Because of the unpleasantness of their situation, according to the Kokumin, most of the Catholics of the island have decided to emigrate to Brazil, the only large Catholic country open to them. About 3,000 of them reportedly applied last month to the Brazilian Consulate at Kobe for permission to enter Brazil. The prospect of the loss of so many residents, especially under unfriendly circumstances has disturbed the authorities, and they are trying to find an amicable solution of the trouble.

PLAN OF CONVERSION

The Kagoshima Prefectural Office recently worked out the plan to convert the Catholics to Shintoism. Details of the plan were reported to the War Office in a communication from the headquarters of the 6th Division, stationed at Kumamoto, on Thursday, according to the paper. So enthusiastic are the officers and men of the division in their support of the programme to convert the Catholics to the purely Japanese religion that they have started a drive to raise the funds needed to raiee the status of the Takachiho Shrine. The report expressed the opinion that an increasing number of the island Catholics are getting into a mood to abandon their foreign faith.

The Kagoshima prefectural authorities are represented as very hopeful that their conversion plan, if approved by the Home Office, will succeed. They point out that the residents of Kure Island off the city of Sasebo, Nagasaki Prefecture, who had been Catholics for 300 years, have recently been completely converted.

The Japanese first religion is patriotism and they are determined to maintain it.

# C.-in-C. On "Brain Slackness" In Army

## *DISCIPLINE THAT IS "RIDICULOUS*

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

The strong comments of Field-Marshal Sir Philip Chetwode, Commander-in-Chief in India, on the subject of "brain slackness" in the Army, made recently in an address to the Staff College at Quetta, are finding considerable backing—and some criticism—among Army leaders in England.

Sir Philip said, among other things: "I do not think, as a class, officers have improved in general education or military instinct and leadership since the war. . . .

"Many officers to-day cannot even express themselves clearly in the simplest language, let alone with any style or distinction.

"I am horrified at the number of officers I find who have allowed themselves to sink into a state of complete brain slackness."

Major-General J. F. C. Fuller told the "News Chronicle":—

"I agree with Sir Philip Chetwode's criticisms. The main reason for the lack of brains in the Army is that in such an organisation progress is very difficult, merely because it does not declare any dividend' except in the event of war.

"The only way to alter this situation is to encourage initiative in the junior ranks.

"It is, of course, very comfortable for the seniors not to be criticised, for then they need not do anything, but business which was run on the same lines would soon be bankrupt.

"At present, criticism is quashed because of our ridiculous system of discipline and unthinking obedience. What is really needed is creative obedience. If a ridiculous order is given a junior officer ought to be allowed the opportunity to point this out."

"BRAIN-STULTIFYING"

Here are some other opinions:

Brigadier-General A. C. Critchley: "Lack of brains is due to the type of training which was formerly given to officers. It was definitely of a brain-stultifying kind. I believe, however, that there has been a radical change since the war."

Brigadier-General E. L. Spears: Sir Philip Chetwode's remarks obviously apply much more to the Indian Army than to the British Army stationed in England. I would not agree that the regimental officer of to-day is in any way inferior to his pre-war counterpart.

"I have had occasion several times to lecture to the Imperial Defence College. The officers attending this are particularly intelligent, and are picked men, and I am inclined to think that, as a group, they represent the highest level of intelligence we could produce anywhere in this country.

"The strictures of Sir Philip seem to be rather directed against the system than against individuals."

Brigadier-General E. Makins: "I do not believe Sir Philip said anything of the sort, but if he did, all I can say is, let him speak for himself."

A War Office official said to the "News Chronicle" yesterday: "We have no statement to make."


**SULOCHANA** TWELVTH MAMMOTH WEEK at the **MAJESTIC**
IN
**"INDIRA, M.A.,**
Daily 5; 8; & 10-30 P.M.
Extra: 2-15 P.M. show on Wednesday, 20th.

SPECIAL NAVROZ NOVELTY ATTRACTION—
IMPERIAL'S PERSIAN TALKIE,
**—'SHIRIN FARHAD'—**
A 'Musical' with renowned Persian Artists
On Thursday 21st (Navroz Day) at 10 A.M. and 2-30 P.M.
IMPERIAL FILM CO., Kennedy Bridge, Bombay.


## NATURE STUDY CONFERENCE

### Prof. Almeida On Lessons Of Man's Environments

The 4th nature study conference was held on Saturday last at the Fellowship School when a large number of male and female teachers of various schools mustered strong.

Welcoming the delegates Prof. V. N. Hate said that the object of the conference was to enlist the sympathy of the Government Educational Department and the Bombay Municipal Schools' Committee so that with their help a uniformity in the ideas and in the scope of nature study could be secured at the various centres in the presidency.

In the course of the Report it was stated:—

Nature Study was first included in the Bombay Educational Syllabus in the year 1914. Spasmodic attempts at short refresher classes for teachers were made here and there during the past 20 years.

The present movement of reform is based on experiences in this subject gained in the Primary, Secondary and Training Schools for the last 10 to 12 years; experiments in method were tried and carried out in these schools and the form and formula of reform drawn out from them. The intellectual make up afforded by the 'Biological' studies and investigational faculty developed in the research work under the Agricultural department as well as the depths of vision obtained in the investigations under the Economic and Sociology Departments of the University, all fruiting up in the digestive machinery of methods observed and practised at the Secondary Training College, Bombay.

With a view to radically improve upon the existing state of affairs, a beginning was made in leading the attention of those concerned, to focus on the subject in the year 1928-29 by organising the first conference (colloquium) under the Gokhale Education Society's Parel High School, Bombay. The Second Conference and exhibition was organised in the year 1930-31 under the Bombay Municipal Schools Committee. Then the vast resource and possibilities in the subject were sufficiently brought to the public view, which led to the organisation of the Third Conference also under the Bombay Municipal Schools Committee in the year 1932-33. An Exhibition in that connection was also held.

In the course of his presidential address Prof J F R D Almeida said:— It is unfortunate that of all branches of knowledge science is taken as a discount and it is significant that of all the sciences that which deals with man's immediate environment is most neglected. I would put in a strong plea for the development of nature study in our schools.

That insatiable curiosity towards nature which has moved man out as a thinking being has always to persist. And it is only natural that plants should interest man so much. More than this it was a cultural value. Same applies to other constituents of man's surroundings vis animals and rocks. As a means, therefore, of quickening that intelligent appreciation of his surroundings which should distinguish every educated man, a knowledge of Nature and its study is of the utmost value.


# Sensational Cures

**The Scourge of our times—Impure blood is our enemy—Ravaged faces—Bad circulation—varicose veins — Rheumatism, Backache—Hardening of the arteries—Female ailments—How to purify the blood.**

We are all, both men and women, more or less disposed to internal toxemia, which means that our blood is often vitiated by the impurities arising out of the imperfect assimilation of food. It is true that our ancestors also suffered from this complaint, especially from gout and rheumatism. But the excitement and strain of modern life have increased the possibilities of being a victim of this condition, even in the case of persons who are not so inclined by heredity. The ill-effects of this evil on the system are numerous and varied; the above list, although incomplete, mentions several common ailments: pains in the muscles or joints, headaches, neuralgia, in particular sciatica and pains between the ribs, neurasthenia, skin diseases (acne, herpes, rash, eczema, psoriasis, carbuncles, sycosis, prurigo, erythema, eruptions on the face, premature baldness, etc.), disorders of the circulation (palpitation of the heart, varicose veins, phlebitis, piles, hardening of the arteries), kidney trouble (gravel, inflammation of the kidneys, albuminuria) and, where women are concerned, periodic headaches, painful menstruation, inflammation of the womb, salpingitis, tumour, etc. But these varied symptoms should not let us overlook the one and only deep-seated cause of all these troubles, which is, as we have said, corrupt blood. It is, therefore, quite natural that the wonderful treatment known, in scientific circles, as "vegetal purifying of the blood," should have effected really extraordinary cures in cases quite different in appearance, but at the origin of which was always to be found a state of impure blood. Sores of long standing are healed for good in a few days, the most stubborn skin diseases got rid of for ever in a very short time; symptoms of hardening of the arteries are radically checked, the legs made supple and agile even after years of infirmity, not to say disability,—in short, wherever and whenever it is used RICHELET'S BLOOD PURIFIER is always successful, because it is not only the most effective, but also the most complete "purifier" of the blood produced by modern Science. After having made this clear, it only remains for us to give you a number of convincing proofs chosen from the several thousands of letters received already, and which are sent to us from all parts of the world. Read these and see how you can obtain relief from the greatest suffering:

**8 years' Rheumatic suffering.**

For 8 years, I suffered from rheumatism and very painful sciatica and had taken a number of remedies without result, when I decided to try RICHELET'S BLOOD PURIFIER. It was a happy thought for, on taking the second bottle, I already felt relief from my suffering and could at last sleep and get some rest. After a complete treatment, my trouble has not returned and I can assure you that I am entirely and perfectly cured.

Yours gratefully, M. E. Camus,
8, rue Antoine-Blanc, Marseille, France.

**Stubborn Eczema disappears**

I was afflicted with persistent eczema and intolerable itching, and I had tried many remedies in vain; only Richelet's Blood purifier has completely rid me of my complaint and made life possible for me. I am very grateful to you, and I authorize you to publish my letter.

M. Marcel Rouffaud, 140, avenue de Fontainebleau, Kremlin-Bicetre (Seine), France

**His legs were heavy as lead.**

For more than a year, my legs were as heavy as lead and I suffered from violent pain. I could neither walk nor work; I no longer slept and grew weaker every day. After having tried in vain a heap of remedies, I used RICHELET'S BLOOD PURIFIER. A month later I was cured; I could walk without sticks and take up again my work and all my other occupations.

M. V. Bas, Attendant, Hospice de St-Macaire (Gironde), France.

**Blood Circulation restored to normal**

I suffered from a bad circulation and, in particular, from varicose veins, which used to become worse when I was tired. I took a cure of Richelet's Blood Purifier, and it saved me. First of all, I lost over 2 stone in weight, my menses became normal, my headaches disappeared, and the sores on my legs healed; to-day, I am in perfect health, and I express all my gratitude to you.

Mme Therese Alvarez, 6, rue des Halles, Bagneres-de-Bigorre (Hautes-Pyrenees), France.

**No more pains nor lumbago.**

After having tried everything in vain, to ease the pains and lumbago that made me suffer terribly, I took a cure of Richelet's Blood Purifier. To-day, and this is indeed a relief—I have no more pains nor lumbago.

M. Paulin Defaye,
22, rue Bourgon, Paris, (13e) France.

**She suffered from Eczema.**

I suffered from eczema and terrible itching, and I was in despair, but I am glad to inform you that all this is now a thing of the past. Two cures of Richelet's Blood Purifier were sufficient to rid me of my complaint. Please be assured of all my gratitude for this unhoped for relief,

Mme. Veuve Popeguen,
a Lamiquelix, Lorient (Morbihan), France.

**He saved his legs.**

I suffered terribly for over three years from bad circulation of the blood, which left me with varicose veins and deep ulcers, and had tried in vain a number of remedies and it is only thanks to RICHELET'S BLOOD PURIFIER that I have been able to save my legs To-day, no more pains, no more congestion quiet restful nights and the legs of a young man Yours sincerely,

M. Dachicourt,
117, rue Nationale, Boulogne-sur Mer, France.

**Rheumatism and Sciatica cured**

I suffered terribly from sciatica and rheumatism in the arms, which—for over three years—prevented me from working, but Richelet's Blood Purifier cured me completely and enabled me to resume my occupations. This is a marvellous remedy for sufferers who are in urgent need of speedy relief.

Mme. Nidiau, a Gausvreuille,
par Mollans (Haute-Saone), France.

**Hereditary Ill-Health.**

Owing to hereditary disposition to such complaints, I often suffered from dizziness, headaches, neuralgia, backache, and these ailments became worse after I had a baby; I also had varicose veins and my legs used to swell after the slightest fatigue. To-day, thanks to RICHELET'S BLOOD PURIFIER, all this is a thing of the past, as I am rid completely and for good of all these complaints

Mme. A. Carret, 43, rue Fondary, Paris(15e), France.

**In India also, many people have obtained excellent results from RICHELET'S BLOOD PURIFIER. Through discretion, we do not publish their names. The booklet dealing with the RICHELET treatment will be sent to you, free of charge, on application.**

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## ANTI-AWARD DEPUTATION TO LONDON

### Sardar Mangal Singh's Statement

NEW DELHI, Mar. 18.

Sardar Mangal Singh M.L.A., General Secretary of the Khalsa Durbar has issued the following statement to the press:

"Conflicting news has appeared in the press regarding the proposal to send a Khalsa Durbar's deputation to England. The truth about the matter is that the Working Committee of the Khalsa Durbar at its meeting held on the 3rd March under the presidentship of Master Tara Singh, adopted a resolution to the effect that a deputation consisting of myself and three other gentlemen should go to England in order to place the case of the Sikh Community with regard to the Government of India Bill and more particularly the Communal Award before the British public.

"It was also agreed at this meeting that the deputation would work in England in cooperation with the deputation led by Pandit Malaviya.

"This decision has already been duly communicated to the Government of India by me, and on my request, the Hon'ble the Home Member has been pleased to issue instructions to the Punjab Government to expedite the grant of passports to the members of the deputation."—United Press.

## *MEHTAB SINGH AND AWARD DEPUTATION*

### *Premature To Say Whether He Will Accompany*

AMRITSAR, March. 18.

"The news that I have expressed my inability to go to England with Pandit Malaviya's deputation is premature although I have requested Panditji to be excused," said Sardar Bahadur Mehtab Singh in a press interview.

"Besides being seriously engaged in several domestic affairs," said the Sardar Bahadur, "I am of the opinion that no useful purpose will be served by sending a deputation to England at this stage. I shall lay down my life for the cause of the country and the community if I am convinced that there was any likelihood of attaining the desired end."

Sardar Bahadur continuing said that Pandit Malaviya had once more put pressure on him for accompanying him but he could not make up his mind yet.—United Press.

## OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from Page 6)

contradictory British White Paper had to come out at this time which is the usual time of British Parliament to discuss the estimates for its War Office, Admiralty and Air Force. This happened to synchronise with the appointment made by Sir John Simon to visit Hitler to discuss various matters relating to peace in Europe. If Sir John Simon had seen Hitler first and carried on his futile talks about peace and if the day after that Britain had announced her startling increases in armaments which were openly advocated in the last twelve months, it might have nullified any understanding that may have been arrived at between Britain and Germany. At the same time it is equally absurd for Britain to announce her intention of spending £11 million more on armaments, and then send out emissaries of peace to European countries to preach to those nations the moral duty of spending less on armaments. No wonder then that the publication of the White Paper gave a severe cold to Hitler who thus politely informed Sir John Simon to postpone his visit to Berlin indefinitely. Just as no body in Germany believes in the peaceful intentions of Great Britain, nobody in Great Britain believes in the ill-health of Hitler. The Tories in Britain are inwardly thankful to Hitler for acquiring this political chill because to their delight this has stopped Sir John Simon from going to Moscow.

## *MARRIED GIRL DISAPPEARS*

NEW DELHI, March 19.

Sensation prevails here at the sudden disappearance of a girl named Shanti, daughter of Surju Singh, proprietor of the Bharat Book Agency.

Shanti, a student of the 5th class of the Maliwara Girls' School was married to Shankar Lal of Kuchak State only a fortnight ago. While going to school with a maid servant she disappeared.

Sibcharan of Adarsha Pustakalaya, a young man, is also missing.—United Press.


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# Students Must Work For Uplift Of Masses

## MR. SASTRI'S PLEA OF PLAIN-LIVING AND HIGH THINKING

JUBBULPORE, (By Mail).

Addressing a meeting of the students of the Robertson College Jubbulpore, held under the auspices of the R. C. Students' Union, the Rt. Hon. Mr V S Srinivas Sastri, advised the students to be humble honest frank» and simple and turn their attention towards the welfare of their fellow citizens. He further advised them to utilise their education for the benefit of others. He asked them to devote all their energies, attention and resources within their command for the uplift of the masses in educating them.

Comparing the present system of education with that of about half a century back, the speaker observed that when he gazed behind, he found vast difference between the atmosphere in which he was brought up and educated and that which was prevailing on at present. The present field of education, in his opinion, was far bigger larger and richer than what was obtaining in his time. The present scholars have now more academic freedom than what they had before, and they should, the speaker said, therefore take the best advantage of the opportunities, freedom and facilities they were now enjoying. The scholars, the speaker further observed, should participate more freely in college debates and contribute more freely without fear or reservation to the college magazines.

WORLD WIDE PROBLEM.

Turning his attention to the ever?increasing criticism of the present system of education and the acute problem of unemployment, the speaker emphatically refuted the charges and said that it was not due to the lack of proper education that unemployment was rife in India, but it was a world wide problem, due to the present economic depression, and as soon as this depression was over, brighter days were in prospect with manifold prosperity. The scholars of India were in education by no means inferior to those of other countries nor did they lack in any mental or educational capacity, but the difficulty was that less vacancies existed, with larger numbers of job seekers.

In summing up his address, the speaker advised the students to be self-supporting, not to be ambitious or seek for high salaries, but to adapt themselves to a style of living which was simple, ideal and economical.

ADVICE TO TEACHERS.

Mr. Sastri after giving a few words of advice to teachers, concluded his address, which lasted for about 40 minutes and felt the necessity of introducing technological course in the present curriculum of education.—United Press.

# KARNATAK SAHITYA SAMMELAN

## Kannada Academy Invited To Hold Next Session In Bombay

The Karnatak residents of the city of Bombay mustered strong on Sunday at the Forbes Gujarathi Hall where a meeting of the Karnatak's had been convened by representative leaders for the purpose of extending an invitation to the Kannada Academy, Bangalore, to hold the next session of the Karanatak Sahitya Sammelan at Bombay. Diwan Bahadur S. T. Kambli Minister for Education, presided.

The President in his opening speech observed that that was a unique occasion when almost all the Kanada people had met together inspired by a sense of duty and love to their mother-tongue, and that the proposal that the next session of the Karnatak Sahitya Sammelan should be held in Bombay was most commendable.

Mr. R. A. Jahgirdar Advocate, moved the resolution inviting the next session of the Sammelan to Bombay. He observed that the Kannada population of Bombay had steadily increased during the last twenty years and that only since recently the necessity of organised efforts in the matter of bringing the Kannada people of the city into closer contact was realised.

The speaker added that there were many Kannada associations doing valuable work in their own spheres and that as they all had their mother language as the most common factor the holding of the Sahitya Sammelan in Bombay would be greatly instrumental in unifying them all and in making them understanding their interests better,

NO MALICIOUS MOTIVE.

The President, in winding up the proceedings, denied that the object of the Sammelan was to spite other languages and cultures. He said that that was the last thing Kannadigas would think of.

He affirmed that they had no malicious motive in holding the Sammelan but that they were only exercising their right of striving for the advancement of their language and culture.

The resolution was put to vote and unanimously carried.

# MATERNITY HOME FOR GHATKOPAR

(From Our Correspondent.)

GHATKOPAR, March 17.

An offer of a building for improvising a maternity home made by Mr. Dwarkadas Tribhowandas on behalf of the Shamabai trust was accepted by the Ghatkopar Municipality at its meeting held recently.

It has been agreed to provide in the first instance four beds out of which one will be reserved for residents of the Bhatia community while two of them will be free. It will be named Shamabai Maternity Home.

# "RAYAT SABHA" FOR MIRAJ JUNIOR

## Legislature Which Cannot Interfere With Govt.

SANGLI, March 17.

A 'Rayat Sabha' (Legislative Assembly) is to be inaugurated in Miraj Junior State, according to a regulation, Regulation 1 of 1935, passed by Shrimant Madhavrao Balasaheb, the Chief of the State. The 'Sabha' will have a membership of 16, of whom 6 will be officials (including the President), 8 elected and 2 nominated by the State. The Dewan of the State will act as the President.

POWERS OF "RAYAT SABHA"

The 'Rayat Sabha' will have the right to discuss the budget and also enact legislative measures for the State, with certain exceptions laid down in the Regulation.

It is stated in the preamble to the Regulation that the 'Rayat Sabha' is established in response to the earnest desire of the subjects of the State that they should be associated in the administration of the State; that the policy is in conformity with the modern ideas of Government and that the time has come to take the first step in this direction.

It is further stated that nothing in the regulation shall be held to derogate from or interfere with the rights of the Chief in relation to the Government of the State.

For the first time all the members are likely to be nominated. —A. P.

# ADJOURNMENT MOTION IN MADRAS COUNCIL

## President Allows Discussion On Rice Duty

MADRAS, March 18.

In the Madras Legislative Council to-day Mr. Appadurai Pillai, Chief Whip of the Justice Party, moved the adjournment of the House to discuss the inadequacy of the protection proposed in the Tariff Amendment Bill of the Government of India against the dumping of foreign rice in the Presidency.

HOW IT IS URGENT

Asked by the President to explain how the matter was urgent, the mover said that the proposed measure was on the anvil in the Assembly and that the present was the opportunity to impress upon the Government of India the inadequacy of the protection.

The Leader of the House said that the matter was entirely within the cognizance of the Government of India and the Assembly and in his opinion it was beyond the purview of the Council. The proper way to protest against the Government of India's proposal was to move the Madras representatives of the Assembly to do so.

The President said that since the motion was not meant as a censure there was no harm in having a discussion and fixed 4 p.m. for the purpose.—A. P.

# KURLA VICAR IN WITNESS BOX

## Makes Interesting Revelations In Case Against Three Parishioners

(From Our Correspondent.)

KURLA, March 18.

Father Francis Xavier Loriander Fernandez, the acting Vicar of the Holy Cross Church at Kurla, gave evidence to-day before Mr. R. W. Potnis, the Resident Magistrate of Kurla, in the case in which C. Walton, A. A. Barreto and David H. Pereira, three parishioners, are charged with having trespassed, insulted, made sound with intent to wound religious feelings, trespassed in a place of worship and abetment thereof on February 3 last. The court-room was crowded as this case has created a sensation among the Kurla parishioners.

Mr. P. N. Gudihno with Mr. E. F. D'Souza appeared for the prosecution and Mr. M. M. Karbhari for the defence.

Father Fernandez, in the course or his examination-in-chief, stated that there was a garden attached to the Church property. The accused were wardens till last year and were removed by the Archbishop of Bombay.

On Sunday morning (February 3 last) witness had service at the Church. After breakfast at about 9-30 a.m. Mr. Bakhtar, the contractor of the Church property, had come to witness to pay rent. It was the witness's or the treasurer's right to collect the rents of the Church property. He told witness that the former was in a fix regarding payment of rent. Witness advised him to withhold payment.

**Threatened By Accused.**

The contractor then went to see the first accused. On return he told witness that he was threatened by the first accused that Pathans would be employed from that very day, as the former had not paid money to the accused. After he left witness ordered his servant to bolt the door. Shortly after witness heard somebody shouting "Father, Father". Witness could make out the voice of Walton and Barreto, the first and second accused. They then entered the parochial hall. The second accused muttered something for a very long time. Witness later heard the bell rung (meant for burial).

Proceeding witness stated that in the belfry of the Church there were two bells. A bell was generally rung by the sacristan. It could not be rung by the members of the "fabrica" (managing board). These bells were blessed and annointed by the holy water. Witness was told by his servant that Walton, the first accused had gone upstairs and rung the bell. Funeral note meant one stroke followed by twos in rapid succession.

After witness was cross-examined by the defence counsel and re-examined by the prosecution, the case was adjourned to April 6.

# NEW MODEL SCHOOL'S GOOD PROGRESS

## Commissioner Pays Tribute To Manager At Parent's Day Celebration

Over a thousand friends and parents of the New Model High School assembled on Sunday in the Nowroji Hill Gardens at Dongri where a pendal was erected to welcome the guests. Mr. I. H. Taunton, Municipal Commissioner, presided.

A programme which exemplified the talent of the students who took part in it and of those who taught them was gone through. The Chinese and Butterfly drill of the girls and the club swinging with electric lights brought well-deserved applause from the audience.

Mr. Mathias, the Manager, described the year's progress of the school and said the popularity of the school was borne out by the fact that during the year there were 223 new admissions. He also pointed out the need of a good institution based on the recommendation of the Committee established by Government on the Primary and Secondary Education and whose report was published in 1929, was essential to stop the scholastic wastage of the children in Primary Schools.

Mr. Taunton, in his address, paid a tribute to Mr. and Mrs. Mathias for the active interest evienced by them in the cause of education in that locality. He appealed to one and all and chiefly to the residents of the locality to patronise this institution which caters for the mental, moral and physical needs of children.

The prizes were given away by the daughter of Mrs. Shafi Tyabji, who was unable to attend the function. With a vote of thanks from Dr. P. Meisheri the function was brought to a close.


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## CITY LORRIES ON STRIKE

### One Day's Protest Against Proposed New Taxation

### APPEAL TO M.L.C.s

All the Lorries of Bombay went on strike yesterday as a protest against the introduction of the Motor Vehicles Taxation Bill by Government.

It was only a one-day's 'hartal', however.

In an appeal to the Members of the Bombay Legislative Council the Lorry Owners Propaganda Committee declare that the new taxation if imposed will constitute a heavy burden on the haulage trade in the Presidency and react on the public, will be forced to pay the heavier rates that will become necessary.

The following appeal has been addressed to the members of the Bombay Legislative Council by the Lorry Owners' Propaganda Committee. It is dated Tuesday:—

The Bombay Lorry-owners have struck work to-day. There is a complete stoppage of work in all the sections. The cotton depot, Carnac Bunder, Docks, Dana Bunder, Wadi Bunder, etc., the business areas of the city daily humming with motor engine noises are dead silent. Not a single bale of cotton or a bag of grain is lifted.

The grievances of the motor vehicle-owners against this taxation have been voiced many a time. Almost daily during the last two months, there have appeared letters and articles in papers protesting against the unjustified taxation. But Government have paid no heed to this. The proposal first published in December last has been placed before the Legislative Council almost without any change.

**Groaning Under Depression**

The plight of the Bombay lorry owners scarcely needs explanation. The whole trade and business of the country is groaning under the heavy wheel of trade-depression. Most of the lorry owners own single lorries and drive themselves. They are hardly able to maintain themselves on this. Even the present taxation weighs heavily on them. This is evidenced from the difficulties experienced by the municipality in collecting the wheel-tax. The proposed Bill will increase this taxation from 100 to 325 per cent.

The present income from a lorry is scarcely equal to the increase proposed in the taxation. It can be met only by increasing the rates of haulage, which means a burden on trade and industry that is already suffering from foreign competition. It will also be a burden on the general public, because this increased taxation will be transferred to them in the form of increased prices of goods hauled. This becomes an additional burden on the already heavily taxed public.

**Limit To Haulage Rates**

Further there is also a limit to which the haulage rates can be increased. There are the bullock carts and the Port Trust Railway, which are not touched by the new taxation to compete with the lorry owners. As a consequence the lorry owners particularly the small ones, will go out of business. They will not be able to pay the taxes, because their present income does not guarantee it. They cannot increase their income because the increase in their haulage rates is limited by the competitive rates offered by the bullock-cart owners and the Port Trust Railway.

If the proposed taxation comes into effect nothing but ruin, unemployment and misery await this most important section of the city's population. It is bound to have its effect on the industry which will cerainly be paralysed for want of quick moving vehicles.

**In Name Of Fairplay**

None conversant with the condition of the lorry owners will dare say that the above is an exaggerated picture. If the proposed bill becomes law, it will actually be a fact.

The Bombay lorry owners have many times protested against this Bill, but no heed has been taken of them. They are therefore observing to-day a one-day strike to protest against this taxation. They appeal to the members of the Bombay Legislative Council, in the name of humanity, fairplay and justice to vote down the heavy taxation proposed by the Bombay Government and to reduce the scale to the present taxes paid by them.

They hope their appeal will not go unheard of.

## ELDERS DISCUSS BIRTH CONTROL

### But Govt. Oppose Check On Growth Of Population

NEW DELHI, March 18.

There were a number of ladies in the gallery possibly in anticipation of a discussion on Mr. P. C. D. Chari's motion for a Joint Committee of both the Houses on the Bill to amend the Hindu Law of Interitance in certain respects and entitling a woman to certain rights of property in a joint family and a share of the inheritance on partition.

I. C. S. PAY REVISION

During question time Mr. Hailett told Mr. Ramsarandas that the Secretary of State had decided to postpone further the consideration of the question of the revision of the scales of pay for future entrants in the I. C. S. and I. F. S. until after the passing of the Constitution Act. The scales of pay for future entrants in Services under the rule making control of the Governor-General has already been revised.

KHEWRA SALT RANGE

Resuming discussion on his resolution moved on 13th March urging a Committee of Enquiry into the damage caused by the Khewra Salt Range in the Punjab to the neighbouring lands and villages, Mr. Ghaznafar Ali stressed that the damage done to neighbouring lands through salinification was very great and that the affected area extended to fifty miles. People living there were extremely loyal to Government and desisted starting any undesirable agitation despite unspeakable hardships. Although the greater amount of damage could not be attributed directly to working of the Khewra salt mines still Government has a moral duty. The Government of India who collected over fifty lakhs annually from this source must make a substantial contribution to improve the area.

Mr. Ghaznafar Ali concluded by stressing the need for the appointment, at least, of an official committee presided over by the Finance Member.

Choudhry Mahomed Din and Lala Ramsarandas, both members from the Punjab, supported the resolution.

Mr. Tallents opposed the resolution saying that the Government did not agree that the damage in the neighbourhood of Khewra was on account of the way in which the salt mines were worked. There was no cultivable land within about one and a half miles of the mine.

The President asked Mr. Tallents whether any civil action had been brought against the Government by any one in the area.

Mr. Tallents replied that there had been none as far as he was aware.

Replying on the debate Mr. Ghaznafar Ali reiterated that he wanted only an official committee and indeed his object was to bring the Punjab officials and the Central Government officials together.

Mr. Tallents promised to send the report of the debate to the Punjab Government.

Mr. Ghaznafar Ali did not think that any good would come from that procedure.

The resolutions was pressed to a division and lost by 27 votes against 22, 4 members remained neutral

BIRTH CONTROL

Mr. Hossain Imam moved a resolution recommending to the Government that practical steps should be taken to check the increase in the population of India. He said that at the present rate the population would increase by leaps and bounds and when the Government could not provide employment to the people even at the present level of the population, how could they do so, when the number would have further increased.

An increase in population would further aggravate the present difficulties of the Government relating to class warfare and terrorism. No religion stood in the way of birth control, which was an absolute necessity. Birth control was an unknown subject to the masses and it was the duty of the Government to disseminate information regarding it.

NEED OF SEX-KNOWLEDGE.

Sir Phiroze Sethna supported the resolution. He quoted several eminent officials, such as a former Public Health Commissioner of the Government of India and the Director General, I.M.S., who had in their reports recognised the necessity of imparting sex knowledge, not merely to middle and intellectual classes, but also to the masses.

Sir Nasarvanji Choksey supporting the resolution said that the problem of birth-control could be better tackled by voluntary organisations.

Mr. J. C. Bannerjee was opposed to the resolution.

NO SOCIAL DANGER.

Mr. P. N. Sapru supported the resolution suggesting that the Government of India should give financial assistance to voluntary organisations taking up the work of propagating birth-control. There was no social danger in taking the straight-forward step.

Mr. Basu thought that some control on birth was necessary.

Sir Ramuni Menon said as education progressed there would be less and less difficulty in making people realise the need of birth-control.

Mr. Hallett, Home Secretary, opposed the resolution. Though the Government recognised the importance of the problem, they were not convinced that it could not be dealt with by measures less drastic and less repugnant to the people of the country than those suggested by Mr. Hosain Imam.

MENTAL PROCESS.

Major General Sprawson, Director-General of Medical Services, explained the scientific aspect of the problem.

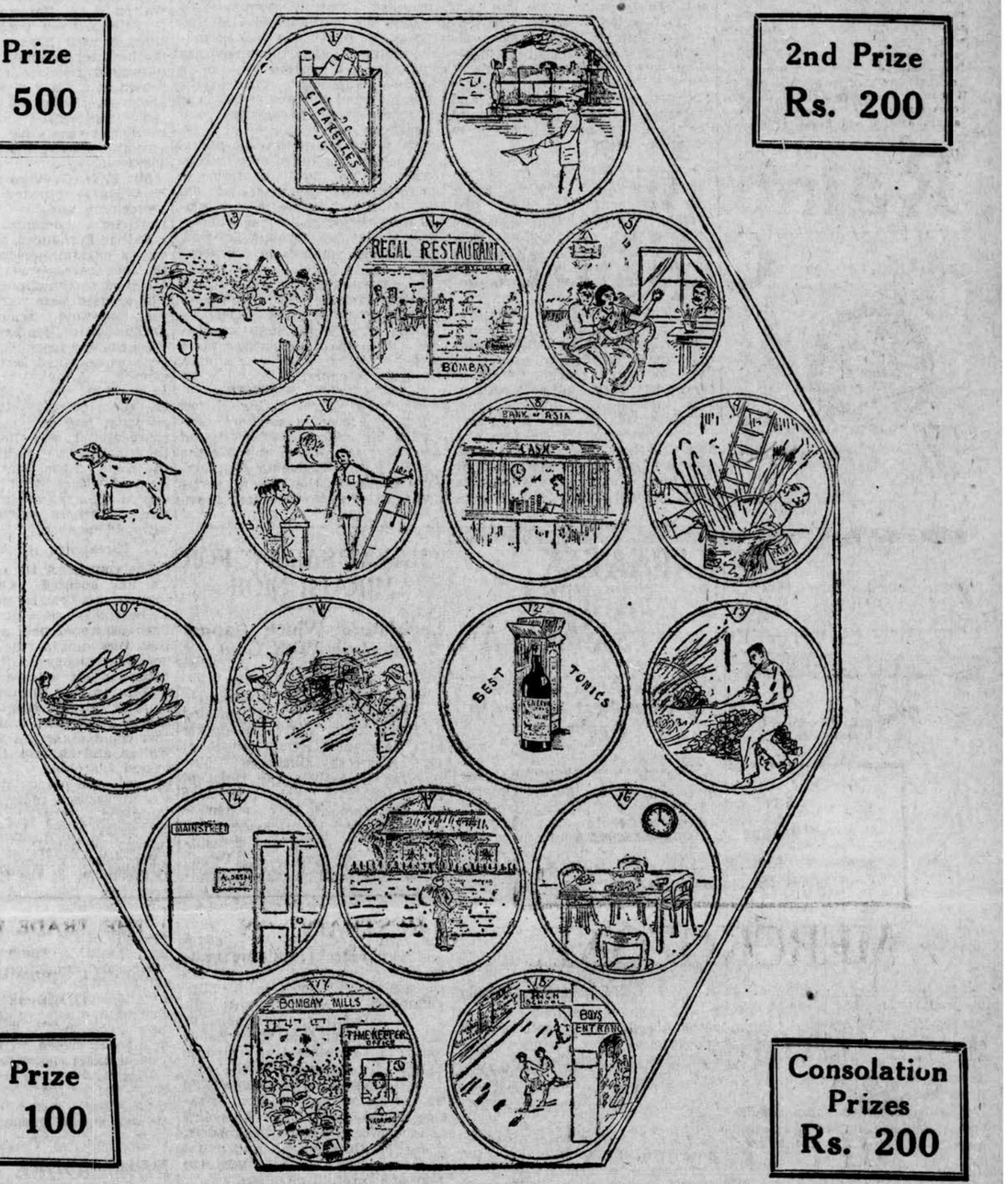
Mr. Hosain Imam said that it was impossible to raise the standard of living with an uncontrolled supply of cheap labour. The problem was one of the lack of purchasing power of the people. Of course, Mahatma Gandhi's advice of abstention was the best, but humanity was still frail.

The resolution was rejected without a division.


# Question-Answer COMPETITION

1st Prize Rs. 500

2nd Prize Rs. 200




3rd Prize Rs. 100

Consolation Prizes Rs. 200

LIST OF QUESTIONS

1. Who trains the mind?
2. What is his address?
3. How does one get refreshed?
4. Where is punctuality necessary?
5. What is a popular fruit?
6. Why did he get angry?
7. What is helpful in running the train?
8. What is a thief most concerned about?
9. What keeps one healthy and fit?
10. How many legs has a cow?
11. What is a popular game?
12. What produces smoke?
13. Who generally blows whistle?
14. What makes housebreaking difficult?
15. Where is clock essential?
16. Who some times brings trouble on motorists?
17. What caused him surprise?
18. What do unemployed wish for?

In this competition you are asked to answer the questions a list of which is given above. The pictures are suggestive of the answer to each of the 18 questons. For instance the answer to question No. 5 "What is a popular fruit" is suggested by Picture No. 10 of Bananas. You have, therefore, to enter No. 10 picture against No. 5 question in the entry coupon.

The Solutions must be submitted in the Entry Coupon which will be found in the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition of the 10th, 17 and 14th March, 1935. Closing Date 27 March, 1935.


## *Rajkot Prepares For Silver Jubilee*

RAJKOT, March 16.

Preparations are being made in Rajkot State for celebrating Their Majesties Silver Jubilee in a fitting manner. At a gathering of influential citizens, the Political Secretary of the State made an appeal to the officers and subjects of Rajkot State to co-operate in the celebrations.—A. P.

## *INTERFERENCE WITH RIGHTS OF HINDUS*

### *M.L.A.'s Urged To Drop Budh Gaya Temple Bill*

GAYA, March 18.

A resolution protesting against the proposed Budh Gaya Temple Bill and urging that if it was passed into law there would be undue interference with the rights of the Hindus to worship Buddha who was regarded as one of the incarnations of Vishnu and the right of offering Pindas at Mahabodhi, was passed at a public meeting of Hindus of Gaya held this evening, Mr. S. K. P. Sinha, M.L.C., presiding.

The meeting urged the Governor-General in Council as well as members of the Assembly to drop the proposed Bill.—A.P.

## FIVE YEARS FOR KIDNAPPING

### Two Multanis Sentenced At Lahore

LAHORE, March 18.

Two Multanis, who lured three Muslim girls from the Lahore Zoo, promising to give them sweets, and kidnapped them to a jungle on the outskirts of Lahore, were sentenced to five years' imprisonment each by the City Magistrate.

The girls, who were living close to the Zoo had gone alone to see the animals. They were rescued by villagers who had been attracted by the shrieks of the girls in the jungle.—A. P.

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BE PREPARED for every Emergency

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Wins More Victories and Lifts Heaviest Weight after taking

# PHOSFERINE

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*The Mighty Young Apollon, Britain's Champion Strong Man, writes :—*

"I have tried for myself the great tonic value of Phosferine. It is wonderful how **Phosferine increases strength,** restores the appetite and tones the system, also I find that it builds up will power. Since taking Phosferine I have broken two new records, with my little finger I have lifted overhead 108¼ lbs. : and have broken the heavyweight record press from behind the neck with a lift of 214½ lbs. Such feats as tearing two packs of playing cards, tearing horse shoes apart, bending four 6-in. nails together, lifting 4-cwt. girder with the teeth, and breaking massive steel chains with the fingers are mere child's play to me. Also I am proud of the fact that I have lifted officially the heaviest weight ever lifted by an Englishman, while weighing under 11 st. body weight, the Bar-Bell, weighing just under ¼ ton (551¼ lbs.)." 64, *Chickenley Lane, Dewsbury, Yorks, England.*

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| Influenza | Gastric Pains | Exhaustion | Sciatica | Anæmia |
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# War On Traffic In Women

## MORAL AND HYGIENIC DRIVE

### Regional Conferences To Be Organised To Fight Evil In Provinces

NEW DELHI, March 15.

Brisk preparations are on foot for holding regional conferences to devise means for stopping traffic in women and children.

These will be held under the auspices of the Association for Moral and Social Hygiene (India) which is being run by Miss Meliscent Shephard as representative in India and by Advisory Committee consisting of The Metropolitan of India. The Bishop of Lahore, Lady Bhore, Mrs. S. N. Mukarji and Dr. Ruth Young.

Miss Shephard starts next week on a tour for making the preliminary arrangements and she hopes to visit Agra, Lucknow, Benares, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Jubbulpore and other stations. At Lucknow she will be staying with Sir Harry and Lady Haig. Incidently, Lady Haig has consented to serve in Lady Bhore's place when the latter leaves India.

Briefly, the history of these Regional Conferences is as follows:—

HOW IT STARTED.

After the enquiry by the League of Nations into the Western and American centres of traffic in women and children, certain Governments in the East asked the League to send a similar commission to the Far East.

This Commission was made possible by the generous grants given by the American Bureau of Social Hygiene, New York.

India was one of the inviting countries, but it was laid down that the Commission was to concentrate on international traffic only, India to be regarded as one country. The Commission visited five towns in December 1932.

The report of this Commission was submitted to the League of Nations in Geneva in 1934. The recommendations made were adopted by the Assembly of the League.

IMMEDIATE STEPS.

Among the immediate steps suggested were:

(a) The abolition of the licensed or recognised brothels, which act as centres of traffic in women and children; as transity houses; an ever-ready market needing fresh supplies of victim girls; an open temptation to youth; the centre of crime and victimisation.

(b) The appointment of more women officials for protective work, especially in countries where the victims of traffic are distrustful of men officials through local custom or traditions.

(c) The appointment of central authorities for dealing with minor immigrants and victims of traffic, so that the interests of the child is not lost sight of in the efforts to thwart the criminal.

(d) Other recommendations were concerned with Chinese women, Russian women in the Chinese cities and other matters not related to India.

(e) The collaboration with missions and voluntary organisations by Official Authorities was strongly recommended, so that better use might be made of the information and personnel of voluntary organisations. The work done by Women's movement was also stressed as vitally important.

CONFERENCE IN LONDON.

At a conference in London at which Colonel Barker, Sir Abdul Qadir, Mr. Raman, Mrs R Gupta, and others were present the plans for official and voluntary co-operation in the challenge against the traffic in women and children in the East were discussed Miss Shephard reported in that conference the interest of Sir George Anderson in the project of Regional Conference. Since that date one of the organisers of that London Conference has distributed the recommendations of the traffic in Women Committee, the chapter on brothels in the Far Eastern Commission's Report and the proceedings of the London Conference to Governors, Maharajahs, Chief Secretaries, Dewans, Private Secretaries to Governors, British Residents in Indian States and large municipalities and social organisations.

Thus, the preparations for the Regional Conference have begun. Miss Shephard has already intimated to the headquarters of the Regional Conference have begun subjects to be discussed.


# UNEMPLOYMENT AND SWADESHI

The Director of Industries And Commerce, Mysore State, in the Course of an Address on the International Co-operators' Day stated as follows:

"Every pie you spend on a Foreign Article, however cheap it may be drives another nail on the Coffin of unemployment for you, and every pie you spend on an Indian Article takes you one step nearer the open door of employment."

It Becomes the Duty of every True Patriot to Buy INDIAN Now & Always

*The Director Further Stated:—*

"India will begin to prosper, and Indian Industry will begin to flourish from the day that every Indian realizes that he has economic duties and obligations for living in India and not merely privileges and rights".

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The "MYSORE SILK DEPOT," Swadeshi Market, Kalbadevi, Bombay.


## RESTRAINT ON AHRAR WORKER

### Punjab Govt. Order On Moulvi Barkatulla

LAHORE, March 18.

Replying to Mr Choudhri Afzal Haq, the Finance Member stated to-day in the Punjab Legislative Council that Maulvi Barkatulla, an Ahrar worker was served with notice in 1934 not to participate in the Kapurthala agitation and not to leave his village in Jullunder District. He was sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment for disobeying the notice of the Government. The Finance Member admitted that there was all quiet in Kapurthala State now and said that the Maulvi had been working after his release in Quidan, in Gurdaspur District. The Moulvi was not served with a notice to leave Qaidan and go back to his village on February 18, 1935. Maulvi Barkatulla was, however, informed by the Gurdaspur police that the previous order of restriction was still in force.

The Education Minister informed the House that at present there is no proposal under consideration of the Government for enhancing the rates of tuition fees in colleges.

Continuing his speech on his motion demanding the grant for the charges of Industries Department Sir Gokulnarang made an impressive survey of the work done by the Government towards the welfare of rural population.

All cut motions against the demand except one by Mr. Nurulla which was withdrawn were carried. The demand as reduced was granted.—United Press.

## Talukdars' Meeting

(From Our Correspondent.)

WADHWAN, March 16.

A meeting of the Talukdars of the Eastern Division was held in the Talukdari Girasia High School yesterday. It unanimously elected Rana Jorawarsinh as President. The discussion centred on the management of the Thanas—a long standing grievance. A committee of some Talukdars guided by well-experienced Agency officers to suggest improvement in the Thana management was the ultimate proposal made by the meeting to the Agency. The consideration of questions relating to the Federation has been postponed to another meeting.

## THE TRADE IN ARMS

### Britain's Opposition To The Draft Treaty

The following letter appears in the "Manchester Guardian":—

Sir,—It is agreed by all political parties that close co-operation with the Government of the United States should be a fundamental principle of British foreign policy. This principle has frequently been enunciated by members to the present Government and, in particular, by the Prime Minister. Of all questions of foreign policy that to which the United States attach the most importance is disarmament. The general work of the Disarmament Conference has been suspended, but the suspension was subject to an agreement that serious efforts should be made to secure interim agreements on certain matters and, in particular, upon the control of the trade in arms.

Senator Nye's inquiry has made the trade in arms one of the burning issues of American politics. It was in response to an imperious demand from public opinion that President Roosevelt last summer put forward in Geneva new and drastic proposals on the subject. Hoping to facilitate agreement, Mr. Rooseveit rewrote his proposals and presented them in November in the form of a draft treaty ready for immediate signature by Governments. The substance of this draft treaty consists of two new proposals. Without these proposals the rest of the draft would mean hardly any advance on the already existing Arms Traffic Treaty of 1925. These two proposals are:

1. The fullest possible publicity for all armament orders (articles 7 and 9), and

2. A system of international inspection on the spot by emissaries of a Permanent Disarmament Commission (articles 17 to 37).

Before Christmas His Majesty's Government gave a general welcome to the American proposals. Their language led us to hope that a treaty would be signed at an early date. But now a member of the Government, Lord Stanhope, has gone to Geneva, and according to the reports received both in the press and from private sources, he is opposing both the two new American proposals. Apparently he is opposing articles 7 and 9 on the ground that the publicity provided for is excessive and unnecessary. He is opposing articles 17 to 37 apparently on the ground that when the British Delegation agreed to inspection on the spot in 1933 it was on the assumption that a general Disarmament Convention would be made at the same time that the machinery of inspection was set up.

It is surely a serious thing that a member of the Government should be adopting an attitude in Geneva which implies the assumption that a general Disarmament Convention cannot now be hoped for within a measurable future. It is a serious thing that that Minister should be rejecting proposals by which it is quite certain that the proposed new treaty for controlling the arms trade must stand or fall. But it is a much more serious thing that in this important matter we should be giving a demonstration to the world that the United States and British Governments are hopelessly divided and do not even attempt to work together.

Let us not underestimate the importance of the question. The Geneva correspondent of the "Times" has told us that Lord Stanhope's first speech "caused great uneasiness here among the Americans, who declare that they see difficulty in getting the Senate's approval for any scheme which does not provide for local inspection of the manufacture of arms and implements of war." Later advices indicate that if Lord Stanhope persists in his present attitude the United States Government may abandon their draft treaty altogether—and the responsibility will plainly fall on Great Britain. How will Senator Nye interpret our attitude, and what will be the effect on public opinion in the United States?—Yours, etc.,

PHILIP NOEL BAKER.

43, South Eaton Place, London, S. W. 1, February, 28.


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AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS BOMBAY AND MADRAS

# Latest Commercial News

## SHARP RISE OF 37 POINTS IN NEW YORK COTTON

### Better Technical Position And Revival Of Confidence

### GOLD FIRM BUT SILVER QUIET

### Wheat Steady But Tin Easy

BOMBAY, Mar. 19.

NEW YORK COTTON FIRM.

New York cotton was firm on account of the revival of confidence in higher prices Loans will be probably continued. The technical position is better as weak holders are shaken out.

FURTHER IMPROVEMENT IN GOLD

London gold improved further to-day but silver was a shade easier.

WHEAT STEADY BUT TIN EASY.

Wheat ruled steady, Linseed was closed. Tin was easy but jute ruled slightly better.

GILTEDGED SECURITIES FIRM.

The London Stock Exchange dis played better feeling on improved enquiry. Giltedged securities also showed decidedly buoyant sentiment.

## COTTON

### LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1935.)

New York, Mar. 19.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 10.32 |
| To-day's opening | 10.43 |
| Difference | + 11 |
| To-day's closing | 10.69 |
| Difference | +.37 |

### LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1935.)

Liverpool, Mar. 19.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 5.98 |
| To-day's opening | 6.03 |
| Difference | +.05 |
| To-day's closing | 6.06 |
| Difference | +.08 |

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May ..... Rs. 219

### NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Mar. 19.

With the revival of confidence on more reassuring news with regard to the probability of the continuance of Government loans on the new crop and the talk of the possibility of the elimination of the processing tax the market was able to stage an appreciable recovery to-day after yesterday's relapse. Moreover the technical situation has improved considerably due to the shake out of weak holders but traders still await some definite developments in connection with the crop and are not inclined to enter the market aggressively as a result of which the rally was rather feeble.

Trading in May opened at 10.43 i.e. 11 points higher than the previous closing. Prices improved on reactionary buying and covering coupled with higher Liverpool advices while further support in the shape of replacement gradually carried may as high as 10.61 but this level was not fully maintained owing to some foreign selling with the price hovering round 10.55.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 10.69 with a rise of 37 points.

### NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Mar. 19.

The following were the opening ranges.

May (10.66/10.60) 10.46/10.43
July (10.60/10.58) 10.55/10.51
October (unquoted) 10.20/10.17

### LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Mar. 19.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American March (6.21) 6.12
American July (6.15) 6.09
Egyptian March (7.86) 7.81
Egyptian July (7.84) 7.80

### BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 19.
10-45 p.m.

Broach cotton April/May moved between Rs 218-8 and Rs. 219 at night. The rate at 10-30 p.m. was Rs. 217 with New York futures 21 points up.

### Celebration Of Parris Commune Day

A public meeting was held on Sunday at Chaupati to celebrate 18th March, the Day of the Parris Commune, the first Workers' Government in the history of the world. Mr. Dhole was in the chair and Messrs. Nimbkar, Potkar, Khare, Oak, Inamdar and K. N. Jogleker spoke.

### THE B. E. S. & T. CO

#### Gross Receipts For February

Below is a statement of earnings for the month of February of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co. Ltd.

*Electric Supply for February 1935 Rs. 7,75,457; up to the end of February 1935 Rs. 16,23,253.

Traction (Tram and Omnibuses) for February 1935 Rs. 5,32,070; up to the end of February 1935 Rs. 11,26,032.

Decrease over same period last year Rs. 11,319.

*Exclusive of supply to Tramways.

## EXCHANGES

### LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

#### Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Mar. 19.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 4.76 1/8 |
| To-day's opening | 4.76 1/4 |
| To-day's closing | 4.78 1/4 |

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Mar. 19.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 4.76 |
| To-day's opening | 4.75 5/8 |
| To-day's closing | 4.78 15/16 |
| Difference | +.02 15/16 |

FRANC RATE

London, Mar. 19.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 72.09 |
| To-day's opening | 71.93 |
| To-day's closing | 72.71 |
| Difference | +.62 |

## LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Mar. 19.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.75 7/8 and then slightly slid back to 4.75 1/2 but eventually recovered on continental support to 4.77 3/8.

Franc opened at 71.93 and thereafter gradually fell to 71.53 but subsequently displayed a rallying tendency touching 72.40.

The sterling dollar crossrate finally closed at 4.78 15/16

The sterling franc crossrate finally closed at 72.71.

LONDON SILVER

London, Mar. 19.

The market closed quietly steady.

| | Last price | To-day's price |
|---|---|---|
| Forward | 27 3/8d. | 27 5/16d. |
| Spot | 27 7/16d. | 27 3/8d. |

LONDON GOLD

London, Mar. 19.

Gold per ounce (£7-6-11) £7-7-2 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Mar. 19

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 p.c.) 9/16 to 5/8 p.c.
4 months (5/8 to 11/16 p.c.) 5/8 to 11/16 p.c.
6 months (11/16 to 3/4 p.c.) 11/16 to 3/4 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Mar. 19.
3-30 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) | 1-6 1/8 |
| Paris on Bombay (5.47) | 5.40 1/8 |
| New York on Bombay (36.37) | 36.60 |
| Berlin on Bombay (0.90 1/4) | 0.90 1/2 |
| London on Shanghai (1-7 3/8) | 1-7 1/2 |
| London on Milan (56.37) | 56.84 |
| London on Kobe (1-2 1/8) | 1-2 1/16 |

### BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Mar. 19.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 65/2/6, 72/4/6 and 72/11/6. The market displayed fairly steady undertone and prices improved on scattered buying influenced by better China cables but the best rates were not maintained owing to subsequent selling by banks and local interests in view of quieter London cables. Prices closed steady at Rs. 65/1, 72/4 and 72/11.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 36/5, 36/5/3 and 36/6/6. Prices showed a sagging tendency on the lack of support and local selling influenced by later weakness of franc. Prices closed steady at Rs. 36/3/9, 36/4 and 36/5/6.

### NOTES-SNATCHER'S BIG HAUL

MADRAS, March 18.

A loss of rupees 13,600 in hundred rupee notes was reported to the police by Mr. Nallaya Chetti, a resident of George Town.

It appears that he was going in his rickshaw to a lawyer's residence, keeping a bundle of notes and some documents in his lap, when he found them missing suddenly.—A.P.

## COMMODITIES

### LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Mar. 19.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with May at 59 3/4, July 61 3/4 and October 63 3/4.

### CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Mar. 19.

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 0.91 1/8. Prices displayed slightly better feeling on some commission house buying and foreign demand.

### ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Mar. 19.

The Argentine linseed market was closed to-day.

### LONDON MARKETS

London, Mar. 19.

The following were the rates at 3 30 p.m.

METALS

Tin (£212 1/2 buyers £213 sellers. Steady) £208 buyers £208 1/2 sellers. Easy.
Lead (£10 7/8 buyers £10 15/16 sellers. Steady) £10 11/16 buyers £10 5/8 sellers. Easy.
Electrolytic Copper (£31 to £31 7/2) £31 to £31 1/2
Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-9) 0-9 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-3) 1-5 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 1/4) 0-10 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-8) 2-8

JUTE

Crop March-April (£17 1/8) £17 1/4 sellers.
Dunlop March (£19 1/4 sellers) £19 1/4
Lightning March (£18 sellers) £18

RUBBER

Spot (5 5/16) 5 7/16 paid and buyers. April-June (5 5/8) 5 13/16 paid and sellers.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Mar-Apr. (£11 1/2 sellers) £11 5/16 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta Mar-Apr. (£11 sellers) £11 1/8 sellers.
Linseed La Plata Mar-Apr. (£9 3/16) £9 1/8 sellers.
Groundnut Coromandal March (£13 1/4) £13 paid.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association.)

Bombay, Mar. 19.

| | Rs. a. p |
|---|---|
| Rates at 9 a.m. | 6 5 6 |
| Rates at 12 noon | 6 5 9 |
| Rates at 3-0 p.m. | closed |
| Rates at 5-30 p.m. | closed |
| Rates at 6-30 p.m. | closed |
| Rates at 8-30 p.m. | closed |
| Rates at 10-30 p.m. | closed |

### WHEAT AND LINSEED

#### Closing Quotations

Bombay, Mar. 19.

| | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| Wheat May | 4 3 3 |
| Linseed May | 6 6 3 |

The tone was quiet.

WOOL SALES

Liverpool, Mar. 18.

In Wool sales, moderate supply was sold well chiefly to hometrade.
Greasy lower (0.5) 0.5
Greasy higher (1-3) 1-3
Scoured higher (0-10) 0-10
Scoured higher (1-10 1/2) 1-9 1/2

### ROUMANIAN CONSUL EXPLAINS

#### "Ban On Indian Imports Nothing To Do With Ottawa Pact"

BOMBAY, March 18.

In connection with Reuter's recent message that Roumania has banned the import of Indian goods, the Roumanian Consul informed a representative of the Associated Press of India that Roumania is like India in not being highly industrialised. Her chief exports are wheat, salt, wines, dairy products, essences and perfumes and mineral oils. Of these India has been getting chiefly oil and salt. Till a few years ago Roumania was the second largest foreign exporter of salt to India but the trade practically stopped after the protection given to Indian and Aden salt.

Roumanian imports from India are jute products, cotton, hides, tea and rice. Since lately sports goods of Indian manufacture have also been imported in increasing quantity.

NO CAUSE FOR ANXIETY.

Asked what he thought of the situation the Consul, who is a retired officer of the I.M.S., replied that after communicating with Roumanian authorities in this matter he was carrying on as usual and that for the present there was no cause for anxiety for the interested exporters.

He did not think that the ban had anything to do with the Ottawa Pact.

WHY OIL TRADE WAS STOPPED

Further enquiries with reference to oil show that on account of poor distilling arrangement and inferior machinery Roumanian crude oil contains an abnormally high percentage of more valuable elements. So much so that previous to 1934-35. It was being imported into India at the lower rate of duty then chargeable and being retinned and sold as kerosene on which duty was payable at higher rates. Under revised tariff this trade has been stopped.

Last year India imported goods to a total value of Rs. 52,00,479. From Roumania and exported goods worth Rs. 5,65,382 in return.—A.P.

## ANGLO-GERMAN DEVELOPMENTS CREATE MORE CONFIDENCE

### RECOVERY IN RUBBER AND COTTON PRICES

### Sterling Improves After Be- Cabinet Resignation

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Mar. 19.

Yesterday's Anglo-German developments created rather more confidence but with business failing to expand, early partial recovery in the prices of most sections was not fully maintained in the Stock Exchange.

Rubber and cotton both recovered.

Sterling passed an erratic day. It early weakened and then recovered on news of the resignation of the Belgian Cabinet.

Wall Street opened steady.

### INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Mar. 19.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £95 1/2

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Tuesday, March 12 £95 1/2
Wednesday March 13 £95 1/2
Thursday March 14 £96 1/4
Friday March 15, £96 1/4
Monday March 18, £95 1/2

### LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Mar. 19.
3-30 p.m.

The sentiment was generally more cheerful. The general tone was firmer. Giltedgeds were firm but business was only small. Industrials generally were steadier.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£86 1/8) £86 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£106 3/8) £106 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£113) £112 7/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (£118 1/4) £118 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£106 3/8) £106 1/2
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£115 1/4) £115 1/2

INDUSTRIALS

British Homestores 7 p.c. Preference cumulative (28-7 1/2) 28-7 1/2
Marks and Spencer Splits 4 share (4 1/2) 4 1/2
Hydro Electric (dol 2 3/4) dol 2 3/4
Musical Industries (29-2) 29-3
Princhin Johnson (39-10 1/2) 39-10 1/2
Imperial Chemical (36-6) 36-6
Imperial Chemical Ord (7-6) 7-6
Woolsworth New Ford (101-0) 101-10 1/2
Realisation 1930 (90 1/2) 90 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (47-6) 47-6
University Ordinary (26-3) 26-3
Ford Motors (31-4 1/2) 32-0
Cables and Wireless (6 1/4) 6 1/4
British American Tobacco (115-0) 115-0
Camera A (£7 1/2) £7 1/2
Imperial Tobacco Ord (133-1 1/2) 133-1 1/2
P and O S N Co Defd (15-3) 15-3
Distillers (90-9) 90-9
Bredrurd Dyers (8-3) 8-3
British Celonese (8-6) 8-6
J and P Coates Ordinary (65-0) 64-6
Courtaulds Ordinary (49-1 1/2) 49-9
Fine Cotton Spinners (7-9) 7-3
Western Ltd Ordinary (9-10 1/2) 9-10 1/2
Inter Nickels (23 7/8) 23 7/8
Bengal Iron and Steel (6-3) 6-3
Tata Iron and Steel (£110) £110 1/2

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (283-9) 280-0
Goddar New (203-9) 202-6
Moddar New (80-0) 78-9
Sub Nigel (278-9) 276-3
Union Corporation (155-0) 153-3
Spring Mines (192-6) 192-6

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£48 3/4) £48 3/4
L M Ford (£18) £18 1/4
L N E I Defd (£6 1/4) £6 1/8
Southern Dutch (£21 1/4) £22 1/4
Landing Pass 5 per cent (£134 1/2) London Board G Stock (£98) £98 £134 1/2

### INDIAN LOANS

London, Mar. 19.
3-30 p m

3 per cent Indian Stock (£84) £85
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£95) £96 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£114) £114 1/2
4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£108) £109 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£117 1/2) £117 1/2
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-58 (£105 1/2) £105 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan (£110) £110

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (20-0) 20-0
Donaro Tea (41-0) 41-0
Empire of India and Ceylon (31-3) 31-3

JUTE SHARES

Bangalore (£15) £15

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (20-9) 20-9
Gula Kelampong (19-4 1/2) 19-4 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (28-6) 28-6

MINING SHARES

Nandidurg (57-6) 57-6
Burma Corporation (8-4 1/2) 8-4 1/2
Rio Tintos (£14) £14
East Rand Proprietary (51-9) 52-6
Rand Mines (160-0) 160-0

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (36-10 1/2) 36-10 1/2
Anglo Persian (46-3) 46-3
Burma Oil (72-6) 72-6
Mexican Eagle (5-9) 3-6
Shell Transport (48-9) 48-9
Royal Dutch (£18 3/8) £18 3/8

### NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, May 19.

General Motors (dol 27 3/8) dol 27 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 8 3/4) dol 8 1/2
U S Steel Common (dol 28) dol 28 1/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 74) unquoted.

### LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Mar. 19.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:

| Names | Latest Prices. |
|---|---|
| Wiluna Gold Corporation Ord. | £3. 0.6. |
| London Tin Corporation Ltd. | 0. 9.7½ |
| Turner and Newall | 2.13.9. |
| Associated Electric Industries | 1. 5.6. |
| Attock Oil | 0. 8.1½ |
| Associated Portland Cement | 2. 3.0. |
| Electric Supply Corporation | 2.16 6 |
| Ooregum Gold Mining Preferred | 1. 3.9. |
| Beira Railways | 0.15.6. |
| Country of London Elec. Supply Ord. | 2.15.9. |
| Marconi International Marine | 1.13.9. |
| Calendar's Cable and Constn. Co. | 3. 8.6. |
| General Electric Ord. | 2. 8.6. |
| London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves | 4. 7.6. |
| L. M. and S. Rly. 4 per cent Pref. | 79. 0.0. |
| International Rlys. of C. America | dol 3.50 |
| Malayalam Plantations | 1.10.6. |
| British Burma Petroleum | 0. 5.9. |
| Soudan Plantation Syndicate Ord. | 1.12.3. |
| British S Africa (Chartered) | 1. 0.9 |
| Pahang Consolidated Ord. | 0. 9.3. |
| Indian Copper Corporation Ord. | 0. 2.3. |
| British Treasury Bills (3 months) | 0.10.0.08 p.c. p.a. |

### Baroda Dewan To Open Amreli Exhibition

(From A Correspondent.)

AMRELI, March 19.

The Village Reconstruction Work Exhibition will be opened by Sir Krishnamachari, Dewan of Baroda, on the 31st instant in Amreli. Workers are requested to send suggestions regarding village sanitation, cottage industries, improvement of agriculture and milk, cattle, co-operation, education and water supply.

## U. S. COTTON POLICY

### Definite White House Announcement Soon?

(Special Cable.)

NEW YORK, March 19.

The journal "Commerce" in a copyright message from Washington, says that a definite White House announcement, in regard to the Administration's cotton policy, is expected about the middle of the week, making positive the fact that Government proposes to stand firm in its 12-cents loan programme, and giving recognition to the fact that continued application of the processing tax is hampering domestic consumption.

## MONEY MARKET

### Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Mar 19

B C. RATE
T T D D 1/6 1/32
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32
Ready March
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 April
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 May 1/6 May
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32 Ready/March
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16 March.
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 7/32 March.
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 April/5/32 May
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 281 1/2 nominal
Banks selling T T 279 1/2 nominal
Banks buying T T 277 nominal
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 539
Banks buying D D 549
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 52 1/4
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 52 1/8
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 78
Banks buying T T 77 3/4
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 135 1/4
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 108 3/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156 1/4
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 87 1/4
CROSS RATES—
New York/London 4.76 1/8 18th instant
Shanghai/London 1/7 1/2 19th instant
Japan/London 1/2 1/8 19th instant
Java/London 6.99 19th instant
London/Paris 72.09 18th instant
London/Belgium 20.28 18th instant
London/Switzerland 14.69 1/2 18th instant
London/Italy 57.25 18th instant
London/Berlin 11.81 18th instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 18th instant
London/New York 4.76 18th instant
London/Amsterdam 7.01 18th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-5-5 16th instant £7-6-11 18th instant
Silver London Ready 27 1/8 16th instant 27 3/8 18th instant
Silver London Forward 27 1/4 16th instant 27 7/16 18th instant
Silver New York Ready 59 16th instant 59 1/8 18th instant
London discounts 3 mos 5/8 per cent 16th instant 5/8 per cent 18th instant
London discounts 6 mos 11/16 per cent 16th instant 11/16 per cent 18th instant
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 2 per cent
3 Mos 2 3/4 per cent.
6 Mons 2 1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT.

Bombay, Mar 19

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 94/10
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 94/10
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 107/10
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 107/10
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 116/9
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 116/9

TAX FREES.

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 108
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 118
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 108/8
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 101/13

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH)

3 per cent 1941 100/12
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 101/10
4 per cent 1943 105/12
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 113/8
5 per cent 1939/44 108
5 per cent 1940/43 109
5 per cent 1935 101/10
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/6
5 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 101/10

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974 102/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974 102/8
5 per cent M Deb 1959 113/8
6 per cent M Deb 1954 125
6 per cent K P T 1956 125
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 107

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 94/15 and declined to Rs. 94/7 but improved on short covering

### PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Mar. 19.

| | Cwts. |
|---|---|
| Wheat | 12,632 |
| Linseed | 16,360 |
| Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds | 1,048 |
| Gingellyseed | 640 |
| Poppyseed | 427 |
| Groundnuts | 9,235 |
| Castorseed | 2,877 |
| Rice | 30,225 |
| Myrabollam | 6,179 |
| Cottonseed | 6,405 |
| Gram | 3,321 |
| Joowar | 2,729 |
| Barley | 395 |
| Bairee | 1,097 |
| | Tons. |
| Coal | 5,139 |

## SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, March 19.

S S City of Simla, J. MacMillan, Liverpool via Port Said, Killick Nixon & Co.
S S Nagina, W. S. Williams, Calcutta via Tuticorin, M M & Co.
S S Bangalore, C. L. Collings, Kobe via Colombo, M M & Co.
S S Kormiko, E. Jones, Saigaon via Cuddalore, G T Co.
S S Kioto, H. B. Brown, Hull via Port Said, James Finlay & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, March 19.

S S Bangalore, C. L. Collings, London via Aden, M M & Co.
S S Glasgow Maru, E. Izaki, Kobe via Marmagoa, N Y Kaisha.

LOADING.

Bombay, March 19.

S S Liverpool Maru, for Nagoya & Yokkaichi.
S S Viceroy of India, for Europe Ports.
S S Alaska Maru for China Japan Ports.
S S Tokiwa Maru for China and Japan Ports via Karachi.

### U. S. COMMODITY MARKETS

#### Cotton And Sugar To Improve

Bombay, Mar 19

Messrs. Henry Davis Company have received the following cable advise from Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Company, New York:

COTTON

Definite information not available but indications are that Federal Government is considering alteration in process tax and continuing loans on new crop. Long interest greatly reduced. Think it advisable buying new crop.

SUGAR

Shorts' buying to cover. Hedges are being covered against better demand for actuals. Sellers are in stiff in their quotations. Further advance is probable

RUBBER

Fears of breakdown in gold block removed. Contracts concentrated in hands of weak holders would seem to be about liquidated. Good trade demand. We favour buying.

### RISE IN COTTON

Bombay, Mar 19

The Liverpool cotton market was due to open to-day at a decline of 5 points but the market opened very steady at a rise of 13 points and Broach A/M was quoted at Rs. 218 at 6 p.m.

### COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 15th March 11,787 bales
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934 1,439,283 bales
Receipts into Bombay same time last season 1,373,606 bales
Increase 65,677 bales.

### INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Mar 19

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan £84 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan £95 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59 £105 1/4
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53 £108 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55 £114 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68 £117 1/2
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47 £116 1/2
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38 £105 3/4
6 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1935/37 £102 7/8
2 1/2 per cent British Consols £86 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion £106 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan £106 3/8

### DEALINGS IN RESERVE BANK SHARES

#### Board's Decision

Bombay, Mar 18

The Board of Directors of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association have passed the following resolution on the 15th instant:

"Members are warned not to deal in the shares of the Reserve Bank unless permission for such dealings is given under rule 247(a)."

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

| F.P. Bales. | 1934-35 | 1933-34 |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts to date 18-3-35 | 4007000 | 6659000 |
| Receipts Yesterday 18-3-35 | 10000 | 10000 |
| Exports to date 18-3-35 | 3569000 | 5947000 |
| Stock at Ports 15-3-35 | 2445000 | 3233000 |
| Stock Interior Towns 15-3-35 | 586000 | 1706000 |
| Stock Liverpool 15-3-35 | 835000 | 1030000 |
| Visible Supply 15-3-35 | 5665000 | 7533000 |
| Quantity in Sight 15-3-35 | 7100000 | 9233000 |
| Quantity out of sight 15-3-35 | 6753000 | 9313000 |

# Distress Selling On Disturbing European Political Situation

## N. Y. Prices Drop 60 Points In 14 Minutes

### Stop-Loss Orders Caught And Absence Of Support

### DANGEROUS TO FOLLOW DECLINE NOW

### Is It A Challenge To Roosevelt's Administration?

Bombay, March 19.

**As pointed out, there was further distress selling and nervous long liquidation in cotton markets on Monday owing to disturbed European political and financial situation. On the New York Cotton Exchange there was rapid decline of 60 points in the first 14 minutes.**

**Washington administration is reported thinking plans about change in the Processing Tax and loans on the next year's cotton crop. General confidence is impaired at the moment, but we think it dangerous to sell short now as the market is well liquidated and the U. S. Government is watching developments with a view to embark change in the present price raising campaign. Cotton is a purchase at present level.**

Every operator on the floor of the New York Cotton Exchange was surprised on Monday morning when cotton prices recorded a big break of 60 points within the first fourteen minutes from the opening of the market. There was not a single buyer and everybody was a seller. Prices opened 24 points down with May 10.66 and soon reached the lowest level 10.30. At this level there was some short covering but later on there was renewed selling. It were a day of distress selling and stop-loss orders were caught. Confidence was badly impaired: There was heavy foreign selling and the market was nervous regarding the European situation.

The present action of the market seems to be a challange to Roosevelt's administration. There is no change in the policy of the U. S. Government and latest cable state that the administration is thinking for removel of Processing Tax and granting loans on the next season's cotton crop. Let it be understood that there is a mighty Government behind the cotton market and it will not sit with folded hands. We think it risky to remain short as the decline is too rapid and those who have nerves will do better by buying at present level and on all declines.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton futures market was weak on aggressive selling, stimulated by bearish political news from Germany and foreign selling. There was considerable selling and the market closed at a decline of 58 to 43 points. Spot cotton prices declined 55 points at 10.55c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was weak and closed at a loss of 56 to 58 points. Spot cotton prices suffered a fall of 51 points at 10.55c.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 12 points with May 6.15. There was general selling of new crop but scale down support of nears was in evidence. Exchange fluctuations had unsettling influence Later on there was heavy liquidation, short and hedge-selling with no offtake. Confidence was lacking owing to political uncertainties and weakness of New York. The market closed at a net decline of 29 points. Middling American spot cotton prices closed 10 points down at 6.39d.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton prices were easy and closed 20 points down. At the close March was quoted 5.35, May 5.35 and July 5.36.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

There was heavy selling in this section and in the absence of any demand prices recorded sharp decline. Sakels futures closed 36 to 42 points down with spot cotton prices 21 points lower at 8.16. Uppers futures declined 34 to 36 points and spot cotton prices were reduced 19 points at 7.04d. per lb.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

In sympathy with weakness in American cotton, there was considerable selling. Sakels futures closed at a decline of 69 to 64 points and Ashmouni futures lost 58 to 57 points.

LOSS OF CONFIDENCE.

Messrs M. and B. Stern state:—Heavy foreign selling confounded by the latest German political developments caused another steep decline in a disorganised market. The Continental political situation though not yet seriously alarming, has undoubtedly resulted in a loss of confidence and the position is likely to be obscure until after the visit of the British Foreign Minister to Germany. As stated yesterday the French aid to Belgium by conclusion of an agreement to defend the gold standard and the Belgium Government's decree prohibiting speculation in forward belgas along with the control of dealings in gold must subside fears for the time-being regarding the disruption of the Gold Bloc.

POLITICAL TURMOIL.

Operators on the London Stock Exchange do not display any serious concern over the German news as was exhibited on the Continental Bourses.

Nevertheless, the "Financial News" of London states that the balance of probability favours the fall rather than a rise in the sterling-franc rate as a result of the present nervousness and political turmoil.

On the other hand, "The Times," anticipates the appreciation of sterling in consequence of Continental funds being diverted to London for safety.

Referring to the American economic policy, it appears the influential inflationist bloc in Congress is dissatisfied with the recent orthodox monetary policy of the President and some outside pressure seems to be working to force the Administration to carry out the 50 per cent dollar devaluation to assist exports.

Though we believe the decline has been overdone, any improvement in prices will entirely depend upon the re-establishment of confidence.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York May highest 10.66 —24 (10 a.m.)
Lowest 10.30—60 (10-14 a.m.)
Liverpool May highest 6.16—11 (10-15 a.m.)
Lowest 5.95—32 (3-15 p.m.)

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

"With no definite change American policy consider decline gone far enough. We hold favourable opinion this level."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Now think chances favour a reaction with signs of better feeling.

Liverpool: Market panicky. Scarcely any demand. Market feels the want of outside support. Our opinion is that any demand will change the aspect of the market. Merchants are thought to be very bare of stocks.

Liverpool: Confidence further unsettled by disturbing European political developments, heavy American straddle selling and speculative liquidation. New crops met limited offtake.

Liverpool: Heavy general liquidation. No daylight visible yet.

New York: Stop orders secondary reaction. Think liquidation is completed.

New York: There is an unconfirmed report that Government are taking steps to remove process tax.

New York: Market depressed by foreign selling, stop-loss orders and continued unsettled financial and political conditions abroad.

New York: Continued liquidation and hedge selling. Sentiment remains rather bearish due to export situation. Lost confidence in Agricultural Department policy. Dry goods trade poor. Think we are approaching buying range.

New York: Hedge sales and distress selling continues. Absence of buying orders in any volume. Advise waiting for further developments before operating. The basis is firmer.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

New York Cotton Exchange Service cabled:—

America: Cloths improved but sales below output, gain due pick-up medium cloths account, curtailment discussions, light heavy cloths still dull, mill position worsening steadily, curtailment expected spread unless soon improvement, England: slightly improved turnover. France: tendency again downwards. Germany: business slower.

## BUSINESS HOLIDAYS

**All local markets will remain entirely closed to-day and to-morrow.**

Their Liverpool Agents cabled:

New York: General selling by mills and shippers of unhedged cotton. Tone poor

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable from their New York friends:—

Weakness due to uneasiness over foreign situation. Market undergoing thorough liquidation and while ordinary rally should be due, market lacks support; speculative interests awaiting some constructive development

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Mar 18

| | |
|---|---|
| May 1935 .. .. .. | 10.32—58 |
| July 1935 .. .. .. | 10.42—51 |
| October 1935 .. .. | 10.06—46 |
| December 1935 .. .. | 10.12—43 |
| January 1936 .. .. | 10.16—44 |
| Middling Spot .. .. | 10.65—55 |

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Mar. 18

| | |
|---|---|
| March 1935 .. .. .. | 10.15—56 |
| May 1935 .. .. .. | 10.30—56 |
| July 1935 .. .. .. | 10.35—58 |
| Middling Spot .. .. | 10.55—51 |

NEW YORK.
New York, Mar. 18

| | |
|---|---|
| New York, 10-55 a.m.— | |
| May 1935 .. .. | 10.47 |
| July 1935 .. .. | 10.55 |
| October 1935 .. .. | 10.21 |
| New York, Noon Call— | |
| May 1935 .. .. | 10.42 |
| July 1935 .. .. | 10.47 |

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Mar. 18.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports .. .. .. .. | 10,000 |
| Day's Exports to Great Britain .. .. .. .. | 2,000 |
| Day's Exports to the Continent .. .. .. .. | 5,000 |

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Mar. 18.

| | 10-12 a.m. Quotations. | To-day's Price. |
|---|---|---|
| March 1935 .. .. | | 6.02—31 |
| April 1935 .. .. | | 6.00—29 |
| May 1935 .. .. | 6.15 | 5.98—29 |
| June 1935 .. .. | | 5.95—29 |
| July 1935 .. .. | | 5.92—29 |
| August 1935 .. | | 5.84—30 |
| September 1935 .. | | 5.76—31 |
| October 1935 .. | 5.84 | 5.69—28 |
| November 1935 .. | | 5.67—29 |
| December 1935 .. | | 5.66—28 |
| January 1936 .. | | 5.68—29 |
| February 1936 .. | | 5.65—29 |
| March 1936 .. | | 5.65 |
| Middling Spot .. | | 6.39—10 |

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Mar. 18

F. G. F. SAKELLARIDIS:—

| | |
|---|---|
| March 1935 .. .. .. | 7.68 |
| May 1935 .. .. .. | 7.69 |
| July 1935 .. .. .. | 7.65 |
| October 1935 .. .. .. | 7.56 |
| November 1935 .. .. | 7.56 |
| January 1936 .. .. .. | 7.54 |
| March 1936 .. .. .. | 7.56 |
| F. G. F. Spot .. .. .. | 8.16 |

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Mar. 18.

| | |
|---|---|
| BROACH.— | |
| Fully Good (Good Staple) .. | 5.53 |
| Fine (Good Staple) .. .. | 5.58 |
| Superfine (Good Staple) .. | 5.73 |
| OOMRA.— | |
| Fine (No. 1 Staple) .. .. | 5.40 |
| Superfine (No. 1 Staple) .. | 5.55 |
| Choice (No. 1 Staple) .. | 5.70 |
| BENGAL.— | |
| Good .. .. .. .. | 3.39 |
| Fully Good .. .. .. | 3.49 |
| Fine .. .. .. .. | 3.59 |
| SCINDE.— | |
| Fully Good .. .. .. | 3.49 |
| Fine .. .. .. .. | 3.59 |
| Superfine .. .. .. | 3.69 |

SEEDS.
London, Mar. 18

Linseed, La Plata Hull C.I.F. ton March sellers £9/3/9.

Linseed, Calcutta London C.I.F. ton, March/April sellers £11/0/0.

Linseed, Bombay London. C.I.F. ton, March/April sellers £11/10/0

Rapeseed, Toria (Hull/Cont.) C.I.F. ton, March/April sellers £10/10/0.

Castorseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton March/April, sellers £11/10/0.

Cottonseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F ton, No offers.

LINSEED OILS.
London, Mar. 18

Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt. April sellers 19/10 1/2.

Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt. Aug/May. sellers 20/4 1 2.

LONDON RUBBER
London, March 18

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb. sellers 5-1/4.

LONDON METALS.
London, Mar. 18.

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Copper Braziers .. .. | 41-1/4 |
| Yellow Metal .. .. .. | 34-5/8 |
| Spelter Hard Indian Brands. | 12-1/4 |
| Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge.. | 12-3/4 |
| Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F. O. B. .. .. .. | 212 |

## WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Mar 18

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange—

| | Dollars. |
|---|---|
| Amer Forn Power Com | 2 |
| Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P | 14 |
| Electric Bond Common | 4 |
| Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd | 37 |
| Columbia Gas | 4 |
| American Tel and Tel | 99 1/2 |
| Western Union Telg | 21 |
| Radio Corporation | 4 |
| Chesapeake and Ohio | 38 |
| New York Central | 12 3/4 |
| Baltimore and Ohio R R | 8 |
| Erie R R | 8 |
| Pennsylvania R R | 18 |
| Union Pacific R R | 85 |
| Great North Pfd | 10 |
| National Distillers | 27 |
| Hiram Walker | 27 |
| Amr Tobacco B | 77 |
| Canadian Pacific | 10 |
| Bethelehem Steel | 22 1/2 |
| United States Steel | 28 |
| American Smelting | 32 |
| Int Nickel of Canada | 23 |
| Anaconda Copper Mining | 8 1/2 |
| Kennecott Copper | 15 |
| Cerro de Pasco Copper | 41 |
| International Harvestor | 35 |
| Ford Motors of Canada A | 28 |
| General Motor | 27 1/2 |
| Packard Motor | 3 |
| General Electric | 21 |
| St. Oil of N J | 36 |
| Atlantic Refining | 22 |
| Socony | 12 1/4 |
| Plymouth Oil | 7 |
| American Radiator | 11 |
| Chase Bank | 20 1/2 |
| National City Bank | 18 3/4 |
| Sun Life of Canada | 290 |
| Celanese Corp of Amr | 20 |
| General Foods | 33 |
| National Dairy | 15 |
| Du Pont de Nemours | 87 |

Total business 3/4 million

Market depressed owing to weakness in cotton

## INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool:—

Liverpool New York May 126 at Cross Rate 4.76 1/8

Bombay Liverpool:—

Broach A/M 1935 213 Liverpool May 1935 5.92 Rs. 46 3/4 at Exchange 1/8

Bombay New York:—

Broach A/M 1935 213 New York May 10.32 Rs. 28 at Cross Rate 4.76 1/8

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Mar. 18

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0.9/16 per cent. to 0.5/8 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 0.11/16 per cent. to 0.11/16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate. 2.1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0.1/4 per cent. to 0.1/2 per cent

Interest 7 Days' Market Loan, 0.1/2 per cent. to 0.1/2 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Mar. 18.

| | |
|---|---|
| T. T. London on.— | |
| Berlin .. .. | 11.81 |
| Amsterdam .. .. | 7.11-1/4 |
| Brussels .. .. .. | 20.28 |
| Madrid .. .. .. | 34.81 |
| Milan .. .. .. | 57.25 |
| Berne .. .. | 14.69-1/2 |
| Paris .. .. .. | 72.09 |
| Prague .. .. .. | 114.12 |
| T. T. London on New York | |
| Closing rate .. .. | 4.76 |

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, Mar. 18.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe. parcels, April sellers 21/9.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, parcels, April sellers 22/0.

Wheat, South Australian, parcels, Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.
London, March 18

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25.

C and F Calcutta per cwt. 6/1-1/2 nominal.

C and F Bombay per cwt. 5/10-1/2 nominal.

C and F Karachi per cwt. 5/10-1/2 nominal.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.
New York March 18

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality 10-1/8.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, Mar. 18.

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Rupee Paper, 3 1/2 per cent... | 71-1/2 |
| Indian Stock, 3 per cent. 1948 or later .. .. .. | 84-1/2 |
| Indian Stock, 3 1/2 per cent. 1931 or later .. .. | 95-1/2 |
| Indian Stock, 4 1/2 per cent. 1950/55 .. .. .. | 114-1/2 |
| Consols, 2 1/2 per cent. .. | 86-1/4 |
| Conversion Loan, 3 1/2 per cent. 1961 .. .. .. | 106-3/8 |
| War Loan, 3 1/2 per cent. 1952 .. .. .. | 106-3/8 |
| Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90 .. .. .. | 118-1/2 |
| Victory Bonds 4 per cent .. | 115-1/2 |
| Chartered Bank of I. A. and China .. .. .. | 15-1/4 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.) .. .. | 130 |
| National Bank of India .. | 44-1/2 |
| P & O Banking Corporation nominal. | 10-1/2 |

LONDON SILVER.
London, Mar. 18.

Silver—Market steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot .. .. .. .. | 27-3/8 |
| Forward .. .. .. | 27-7/16 |

LONDON GOLD.
London, Mar. 18

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7/6/11

## BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay Mar 19

Following a further drop of 57 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 214 for Broach A/M delivery and declined to Rs. 212 on general selling. Later on there was increased buying on bullish American cables. It is said that President Roosevelt will issue statement at the end of the week giving loans on new crop at 12 cent and will remove Processing Tax with a view to increase domestic consumption. Prices advanced to Rs. 216/12. At this level there was some profit-taking which resulted in a small relapse and the market closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

| | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| Broach A/M | 213 0 0 |
| Broach J/A | 209 0 0 |
| Oomra March | 186 4 0 |
| Oomra May | 184 4 0 |
| Bengal March | 121 0 0 |
| Bengal May | 124 0 0 |

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Mar. 19.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bengal Superfine ... | 133 |
| Bengal Fine ... | 129 |
| Bengal F.G. ... | 124 |
| Sindh-Punjab Fine ... | 129 |
| Sindh-Punjab F.G. ... | 124 |
| Wardha-Hingt ... | 213 |
| Nagpur Savner ... | 215 |
| Pundhurna ... | 200 |
| Yeotmal ... | 199 |
| Arvi ... | 198 |
| Ellichpur ... | 196 |
| Amraoti-Berar ... | 192/94 |
| Khamgaon ... | 194/96 |
| Mulkapur ... | 190/92 |
| Khandesh ... | 188/90 |
| Jalna/Sailu ... | 188/90 |
| Burwah Sanavad ... | 196/98 |
| Broach Fine ... | 225 |
| Punjab/American ... | 258 |
| Punjab/American mix ... | 233 |
| Kampala ... | 358 |
| Busoga ... | 356 |
| Jinja ... | 354 |

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, Mar. 19.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Since 1st September.

| In full-pressed Bales. | 3 days | This year. |
|---|---|---|
| Khandesh | 3,872 | 188,575 |
| Central India | 2,103 | 71,027 |
| Barsi and Nagar | 774 | 79,901 |
| Hyderabad-Gaorani | 533 | 31,807 |
| Berar | 5,236 | 278,051 |
| Central Provinces | 1,287 | 66,893 |
| Total Oomras | 13,805 | 715,454 |
| Dholera | 2,456 | 108,665 |
| N.-W. Provinces | 106 | 29,680 |
| Rajputana | 217 | 16,278 |
| Sind-Punjab | 1,932 | 257,357 |
| Broach | 3,379 | 76,467 |
| Coompta and Dharwar | 945 | 34,852 |
| Westerns-Northerns | 386 | 25,399 |
| Cocoanada | ... | 165 |
| Tinnevelly and Cambodia | 15 | 29,445 |
| Persian | ... | 2,350 |
| American | ... | 14,020 |
| Egyptian and African | 1,012 | 152,840 |
| Comilla, Burma and other sorts | ... | 194 |
| Total | 24,253 | 1,463,536 |

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
1st Sept. to 14th Mar.

| In full-pressed Bales. | Yesterday | This year. |
|---|---|---|
| Europe | 4,308 | 221,129 |
| Japan and China | 8,250 | 600,997 |
| Coast Ports | 1 | 16,110 |
| Up-country by Rail | ... | 119,932 |
| Afloat in harbour for Europe China & Japan | ... | 25,026 |
| Total | 12,559 | 983,194 |

## HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Mar 18

Broach A/M opening 222 1/2; highest 224; lowest 220 3/4; closing 222

Broach J/A opening 217 3/4; highest 218 3/4; lowest 214 1/2; closing 216 1/2

Oomra March opening 200; highest 200; lowest 195 3/4; closing 195 3/4

Oomra May opening 197; highest 197 3/4; lowest 193 1/4; closing 193 1/4

Bengal March opening 128; highest 128; lowest 125; closing 125

Bengal May opening 130; highest 130; lowest 127 1/2; closing 127 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach A/M 1935 (31-3-35) Rs. 8

Tejimandi for Broach J/A 1935 (30-6-35) Rs. 21 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (24-4-35) Rs. 14

## GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Mar 19

The local silver market was fairly steady to-day with moderate enquiry. Fagan delivery after declining to Rs. 72/4 improved to Rs. 72/8 while Chaitra was quoted at Rs. 72/14. The gold market was steady with a limited turnover. Shanghai T T on London was quoted at 1-7 1/2 with steady tendency.

| | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| Ready silver | 65 6 0 |
| Fagan delivery | 72 8 0 |
| Chaitra delivery | 72 14 0 |
| Ready gold | 36 5 0 |
| Fagan delivery | 36 5 6 |
| Chaitra delivery | 36 6 6 |

## MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, Mar 18

March 59.75
May 59.75 plus 23
July 60.50 plus 15

## NEW YORK SILVER

New York, Mar 18

Spot silver prices closed unchanged to-day at 58 7/8 cents.

## ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Mar 18

March 11.92—09
April 11.97—11
May 12.09—08

# Sold-Out Bulls Replace Purchases

## Steel Shares Look Up

### MARKET DISPLAYS HEALTHY TONE

BOMBAY, March 19.

**The local Share Bazar was open to-day for one hour and during this small session there was considerable activity. The market opened steady but soon declined on nervous long liquidation and some Bear selling pressure. It seemed that prices would give way, but Bull operators soon supported the market and prices rapidly improved.**

IMPROVING POLITICAL SITUATION

**Fears of Belgium going off the Gold Standard were unfounded and yesterday's decline was overdone. Recent liquidation has strengthened the technical situation of the market and we see no reason for any decline in prices. European political situation is expected to improve and Washington administration is thinking of new measures in furtherance of the price raising programme.**

BETTER PROSPECTS OF BRITISH BUDGET

**The British Budget will be out during the middle of the next month with some favourable features and the British Cabinet is also likely to adopt some means to improve the unemployment situation and encourage trade.**

PROSPECTIVE EARNINGS TO TELL

**The general sentiment of the market is disturbed owing to unsettled outside factors which may result in some irregular price movement in the near future, but ultimately we look for substantial improvement. In speculative market there is always some room for outside unexpected factors, but when these unsettling factors disappear, all markets look for bonafide reasons for movements and the prospective earning of industries must guide the course of prices.**

MOVEMENT IN STEEL SHARES

**Tata Steel Defd. Shares opened to-day at Rs. 672 and declined to Rs. 645 on increased selling. Later on prices advanced to Rs. 680 on active buying and closed at Rs. 677|12. Tata Steel Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 149 and after declining to Rs. 144|12 advanced to Rs. 149|8 and finally closed at Rs. 148|12.**

RALLY IN HYDRO-ELECTRICS

**Tata Power Shares opened at Rs. 1630 and after declining to Rs. 1,622 advanced to Rs. 1,647 and closed at Rs. 1,642. Andhra shares opened at Rs. 1,730 and improved to Rs. 1,735. Hydro shares were steady at Rs. 168|12.**

IMPROVEMENT IN CEMENT

**Cement shares were also steady. Bundi shares opened at Rs. 46|4 and advanced to Rs. 48. Punjabs closed at Rs. 29|8 and Indian Cements after opening at Rs. 432 improved to Rs. 440.**

MILL SHARES VERY STEADY

**Despite sharp decline in raw cotton prices, Mill shares ruled fairly steady. Bombay Dyeings closed at Rs. 896|4, Century at Rs. 293|12 and Nagpurs at Rs. 352|8. Kohinoors changed hands at Rs. 207|8.**

**The Share Bazar will now re-open on Friday the 22nd inst.**

TEXTILE MILLS
BOMBAY, Mar. 19.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 100 | Ahm. Advance | 310 0 |
| 500 | Bom. Cotton, | 45 0 |
| 250 | Bombay Dyeing | 896 4 |
| 250 | Bradbury | 108 12 |
| 100 | Century | 291 4 |
| 100 | Central India | 352 8 |
| 100 | Century | 293 12 |
| 100 | Coorla | 117 8 |
| 100 | Crescent | 7 4 |
| 250 | Currim | 5 0 |
| 250 | David | 60 0 |
| 250 | Dawn | 390 0 |
| I. | E. D. Sassoon | 0 4 0 |
| 100 | Finlay | 110 0 |
| 100 | Gokak | 210 0 |
| 1000 | Hindustan | 1,385 0 |
| 100 | Indore | 90 0 |
| 50 | Kastoorchand | 0 8 |
| 100 | Khatau | 77 8 |
| 100 | Kohinoor | 207 8 |
| 250 | Laxmi | 730 0 |
| 100 | Madhavji | 11 0 |
| 250 | Madras United | 45 0 |
| 1000 | Morarji | 1,330 0 |
| 250 | Model | 67 8 |
| 50 | Mysore | 108 12 |
| 200 | New Great | 167 8 |
| 100 | Oosmanshahi | N 60 0 |
| 100 | Phoenix | 328 8 |
| 25 | Sassoon Silk | 39 0 |
| 1000 | Shalapur | 2600 0 |
| 50 | Simplex | 96 4 |
| 100 | Swadeshi | 208 12 |
| 100 | Swan, | 72 8 |
| 25 | Tata | 18 0 |
| 500 | Vishnu | 1475 0 |
| 1000 | Western | 982 8 |

BANKS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 50-100 | Baroda | 101 8 |
| 25-50 | Central | X.D. 37 4 |
| 500 | Imperial | 1575 0 |
| 125-100 | Imp. Cont. | 390 0 |
| 50-100 | India | 122 8 |
| 5 | Union | 5 12 |

CEMENTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 10 | Bundi | 48 0 |
| 70 | Gwalior | 132 8 |
| 160 | Indian | 440 0 |
| 40 | Katni Def. | 1475 0 |
| 100 | Katni Ord. | 422 8 |
| 75 | Okha | 245 0 |
| 10 | Punjab | 29 8 |
| 100 | Shahabad | 445 0 |
| 70 | United | 87 8 |

INSURANCE

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 15-100 | Jupiter | 12 14 |
| 15-75 | New India | 43 12 |
| 200 | Oriental | 4650 0 |
| 10-100 | Vulcan | 8 2 |

ELECTRIC.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 100 | Ahmedabad Old | 160 0 |
| 1000 | Andhra Valley | 1735 0 |
| 10 | Ajmer | 11 0 |
| 50 | Bom. Tram | 162 13 |
| 100 | Bom Suburban | 177 8 |
| 10 | Broach | 12 8 |
| 100 | Karachi | 230 0 |
| 100 | Poona | 217 8 |
| 100 | Surat | 198 2 |
| 100 | Tata Hydro | 168 12 |
| 1000 | Tata Power | 1642 8 |

RAILWAYS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 500 | Ahm. Prantij | 372 8 |
| 100 | Amr. Patty | 118 0 |
| 100 | C. Province | 39 8 |
| 100 | Dhond Baramati | 90 0 |
| 100 | Gujarat | 68 8 |

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Mar 19

Century 290 293 295 298
Bombay Dyeing 880 885 883 897 896/4
Kohinoor 205 207
Central India 345 347 343 352
New Great 166 167
Simplex 97 96
Swadeshi 205 210 208
Bundi 46/4 47/8 48
I Cement 432 437 435 442 440
Punjab 29/2 28/8 29/2 29/8
Shahabad 437 440 435 445
Andhra 1730 1735
Tata Hydro 168/12
Tata Power 1630 1622 1635 1647 1642
Tram Ord 163/12
T Steel Defd 672 670 645 666 670 675 673 680 677
T Steel Ord 149 146 148 144/12 147/8 148/4 149/8 148/12
Tata Steel 2nd Pref 171/4
Bellapur 316 318 317 318
B Steam 300
B Burma 410 408 415

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 100 | Mandhra Bhon | 93 0 |
| 100 | Pachora Jamner | 92 8 |
| 100 | Sara Sirajgunge | 93 8 |
| 500 | Tapty Vally | 785 0 |

MININGS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 10 | Shivrajpur | 30 8 |
| 30 | Tata Steel Defd. | 677 8 |
| 75 | Tata Steel Ord. | 148 12 |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 100 | Alcock | 197 8 |
| 550 | Belapur Sugar | 317 8 |
| 250 | Bombay Steam | 300 0 |
| 125 | Bombay Burma | 415 0 |
| 15 | Bombay Burma Contry | 121 14 |
| 8sh. | Br. B. Petrol | 3 19 |
| 50 | Bombay Telephone | 118 8 |
| 100 | Ind. Bleaching | 150 0 |
| 100 | Ind. Radio Dfd. | 540 0 |
| 100 | Ind Radio Ordy. | 502 8 |
| 1000 | Port Canning | 590 0 |
| 15 | Scindia | 11 1 |
| 30 | Tata Construction | 79 8 |
| 25 | Tata Oil | 19 4 |

PREFERENCE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | p c Andhra Valley | 1390 0 |
| 6 | p.c Bombay Steam | 287 8 |
| 7 | p.c. Bombay Tram | 81 4 |
| 5 | p.c. Central India | 522 8 |
| 7 | p.c Katni 1st | 133 12 |
| 7 | p.c. Katni 2nd | 143 12 |
| 7½ | p.c. Punjab Cement | N 14 4 |
| 7 | p.c. Tata Hydro | 140 0 |
| 7½ | Tata Power | 1410 0 |
| 5 | p.c. Tata Steel 1st | 177 8 |
| 7½ | p.c. Tata Steel 2nd | 171 0 |
| 5½ | p.c. Tata Mill | 14 0 |
| 7 | p.c. Vishnu | 660 0 |

## CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Mar 18

May 0.91—1 1/8c c
July 0.88 1/2—1/2c
October 0.88 3/8 5/8c

## LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Mar 18

March 57 3/4 plus 1/4d.
May 60 plus 1/8d
July 62d.
December 64 1/8—1/8d.

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BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1935

# GENERAL SMUTS AS VICEROY?

## "British Raj Buttressed On Princes"

### Brown Autocrats And White Bureaucrats

### Eleanor Rathbone Analyses Their Relationship Under India Bill

The news that the Indian Princes are pressing for a tightening up of the provisions of the India Bill protecting their interests, as a condition of their acceding to Federation, raises an issue which concerns all lovers of liberty writes Eleanor Rathbone in the "New Statesman and Nation."

On the Second Reading of the India Bill, Sir Herbert Samuel said:—

The ideas which maintain a democracy at home will not maintain any form of tyranny abroad'.....A free Britain and a coerced India cannot go together.

PROPPED AGAINST ONE ANOTHER

Sir Herbert was thinking of British India. Perhaps he forgot that our democracy at home is already pledged to coerce, if necessary and under certain conditions, 562 little Indias, sometimes called the Indian Indias of the States, if they attempt to rebel against their autocratic rulers. Very little has been heard of the effect of the India Bill on the relationship between this country and the Indian Princes, as it affects their own subjects and also those of British India. Briefly, it may perhaps be summarised by saying that whereas in the past the Princes have been buttressed upon the British Raj, in the future the British Raj will also be buttressed on the Princes. The two will be propped against each other like the two sides of a corn stack. To believers in democracy it is a disquieting relationship, which deserves more considration than it has received.

The dependency of the States upon the Paramount Power is thus defined in the Report of the Butler Committee.

It seems to imply that in no case can the Paramount Power acquiesce in attempts to "substitute another form of Government" for the autocratic rule of Princes, though in cases of insurrection due either to "legitimate grievances" or to "a widespread popular demand for change" it may insist on some steps being taken to alleviate popular discontent. Elsewhere the Report boasts how sparingly the Paramount Power has exercised its powers of intervention.

That the Paramount Power has acted on the whole with consideration and forbearance towards the states, that many states owe their continued existence to its solicitude is undoubted and admitted.....In the last ten years the Paramount Power has interfered actively in the administration of individual states in only eighteen cases, in nine of these interference was due to maladministration; in four to gross extravagance, or grave financial embarrassment. The remaining five cases were due to miscellaneous causes. In only three cases has the ruler been deprived of his powers. No bad record this considering the number of states and the length of time concerned! We have heard comments from some of Princes themselves that in certain of these cases intervention should have taken place sooner than was actually the case (p. 22).

ONLY TOO FREELY

Eighteen "active" interventions scattered over ten years and five hundred-and-sixty States is indeed "no bad record" from the Princes' point of view. But what about that of their subjects? Other passages in the same Report indicate that only "gross abuses" "gross" or "flagrant" misgovernment persistent neglect" are held to justify intervention. Notoriously however influecne amounting to considerable pressure can be and often is exerted by the Political Resident. In Mr. Panikker's study of the Indian States, generally recognised to be able and dispassionate but if anything pro-State, he maintains that this latter form of intervention is exercised only too freely, yet he says:

In olden times a despot who oppressed his subjects or a debauche who looked only to his pleasure was not left long undisturbed. Either an outside invasion or an internal rebellion put an end to his career. But the British Government now supports the ruler as long as he is loyal to his agreement and does not too openly violate civilised conventions. The ruler is left in such a case to do whatever he pleases with his treasury and to gratify his personal pleasures at the expense of his subjects.....

STRANGE RELATIONSHIP

A strange relationship this, between the freest and most successful democracy in the world and oriental despots! How is it affected by the new Bill? Directly, the "special responsibilities" of the Governor-General are to include "the protection of the rights of any Indian State." This might be held in effect to imply the re-initialling of the treaties and sanads alluded to in the above quotation from the Butler Report. Yet the Princes apparently are not satisfied, since the specific points which they criticise in the Bill include "the lack of specific mention and preservation of treaties and agreements concluded with the States." We are asked then to reaffirm these documents. And the Government has yielded. Sir Samuel Hoare undertook on Tuesday to make it clear "in the most solemn and formal manner, but not within the Bill", that "we regard the treaties between the Crown and the Indian States as inviolate." That is a very serious matter. For, as the Butler Report itself points out:

The relationship of the Paramount Power with the States is not merely contractual relationship resting on treaties made more than a century ago. It is a living, growing relationship, shaped by circumstances and policy, resting.....on a mixture of history, theory and modern fact.

GUARANTEE FOR STABILITY.

Will it continue to be a living, growing relationship, if stereotyped by Parliament in 1935 as part of a solemn bargain with the Princes? Even without this reaffirmation the Bill indirectly strengthens the Princes' position, because of the reliance placed on their known conservatism and loyalty to the British connection as a guarantee for stability and resistance to revolutionary forces. That is apparently the main argument for insisting on waiting for their accession before granting "responsibility at the centre." But if the smooth working of the constitution is to depend on the Princes' good will, will there not be an even greater reluctance than at present to intervene on behalf of the States' subjects? As a set-off against this danger, many well-informed people maintain that the closer relations thus set up between British India and the States will inevitably influence the Princes towards progress and better Government. But can we trust to this? Is it a sufficient set-off?

Turning to the effect on British Indian subjects, the influence which the Princes may exert upon the Central Legislature is worth noting. Even in the Lower House their nominees will hold 125 out of 375 seats, or about three times as many as the seats reserved to the depressed classes, labour and women, all put together. In the Upper House there is no reservation of seats for any of these three interests, while the Princes' nominees hold 104 out of 260 seats. Yet this amazingly conservative Federal Legislature, mainly representative of large vested interests, will be competent to pass laws concerning marriage, rights of inheritance, labour conditions, industrial disputes—laws which will override, if in conflict with, provincial legislation. No corresponding rights are given to the Federal Legislature to interfere with any of these matters in the Indian States. It is said that the Princes will not desire to interfere in purely British Indian matters. But what matters will be so regarded? May not the representatives of the States plausibly argue that, say, an advanced Factory Code will influence their own labour supply and cause disaffection among the subjects of the Princes?

HEAVY PRICE.

To raise these doubts is not inconsistent with holding, as the writer does, that the proposals of the Bill as they affect the Provinces represent not merely a substantial advance towards self-government, but also—through the immensely enlarged electorate—a far better means than has existed hitherto of securing attention to the just grievances of the poverty-stricken masses, the depressed classes and the women. But for these advantages we seem to be paying a heavy price. A British parliament and people which last summer worked themselves into a fever of excitement over a Sedition Bill which threatened invasions of the privacies and liberties of a few individual British citizens are bound, before they assent to this India Bill to ask themselves two questions.

First, how will the Bill affect the eighty-one million subjects of Indian States? May it result in shackling their fetters permanently upon their limbs? Granted that many of them, in some States, are happy and contented under a form of Government congenial to them, yet is not an autocracy always a potential tyranny and should a democracy assent by its own act to the stabilising of some five hundred autocracies?

Secondly, does a Federal Legislature such as that proposed sufficiently guarantee the welfare of the British Indian masses? Or will it result, as one Indian writer has suggested, in merely substituting "brown autocrats for white bureaucrats" when the nominees of the Princes take the places of the official "bloc" now, to disappear?

## Festival Of Fire And Colour

"Holi", which is being celebrated to-day throughout the country, is, perhaps the most colourful of Indian festivals. "Pichakari" play is the most popular form of mirth and "Thou Shalt Not Protest", at the spray of coloured liquid on one's person. "All is fair in "Holi War", are the universally acknowledged slogans. Bonfire accompanied by folk-dances also forms part of the festival.

## DOMESTIC QUARREL LEADS TO TRAGEDY

### Man Kills Wife, Mother-in-Law And Baby

HYDERABAD, (Sind) Mar. 15.

A Tando Allahyar message says that that a man named Abrahim shot dead three persons and afterwards surrendered himself to the police.

It is reported that the accused had a quarrel with his mother-in-law who wanted that her daughter should remain with her for some time to which he objected. He felt insulted at the persistence and shot dead his wife, mother-in-law and a baby.—United Press.

### Disastrous Fire In Bihar Village

PATNA, March 19.

The reports of a disastrous fire in village Vaikh in Makdumpur Thana, burning to ashes two houses, severely damaging 8 houses and injuring two women, have just been received from Gaya. The fire continued for four hours.

Damage is estimated at Rs. 2,000.—United Press.

## Hoare's Move To Placate?

### ESSAY IN POLITICAL KITE-FLYING

**BOMBAY, March 18.**

**According to private advices received by the "United Press" Bombay, from London, it is understood that the selection of the next Viceroy for India in place of Lord Willingdon whose term of office expires early in 1936 has already engaged the attention of the British Cabinet. The names of General Smuts, the South African Statesman and Sir John Anderson, the Governor of Bengal, are mentioned freely.**

CHOICE ON SMUTS

It is likely that the choice may fall upon General Smuts, as the Government are anxious to send to India a person, who commands the confidence of all the political parties in Britain and who is held high as a statesman by all the sections of British politicians, in view of the uncertainties of the British political situation as a result of the next general election.

HOARE'S ANXIETY.

It is further held that Sir Samuel Hoare is still anxious to placate the Congress and secure the co-operation of the Congress for the smooth working of the Reforms and the fact that the South African statesman knows well Mahatma Gandhi lends credence to this rumour.

If General Smuts does not agree to take the reins of the Indian administration as the Viceroy, there is every possibility that the choice may fall upon Sir John Anderson who, it seems, has impressed Sir Samuel Hoare much during his visit to London.—United Press.

## SIR JOSEPH BHORE

### Reason For Extension Of Term

NEW DELHI, Mar. 19.

The "Associated Press" understands that the extension of term given to Sir Joseph Bhore until 25th May is to give him the status of a Cabinet minister for the purpose of attending ceremonial functions in connection with the celebration of the Silver Jubilee of Their Majesties the King and Queen.

Chaudhury Zafrulla Khan will take over appointment of Commerce and Railway member on 30th April, the date on which Sir Joseph Bhore sails from Bombay.

MR. M. G. HALLETT

It is understood that Mr. M. G. Hallett, Secretary Home Department, will be proceeding on four months' leave from the end of June and Mr. T. Sloan, at present joint Secretary, will officiate as secretary and Mr. J. A. Toone, I. C. S., who was Revenue Secretary, Madras Government, and now on leave, will act as Joint Secretary, Home Department—A.P.

## CONGRESS PRESIDENT AT CALCUTTA

### Will Discuss Position Of Bengal Hindus

CALCUTTA, March 19.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President, arrived here this morning from Nagpur. He meets the Bengal Congress workers this evening and discusses with them various problems confronting the Congress in Bengal.

Besides the constructive programme of the Congress topics which are going to form the principal item of to-night's discussion will be the question of the communal settlement with special reference to position of Bengal Hindus.—United Press.

## Political Scandals Galore In Japan

### Ministers And Ex-Ministers In Lock Up

(BY CHAMAN LAL.)

TOKYO (By Mail.)

No country is free from political scandals While in India the culprits go scot-free in Japan they are seldom spared, once the scandal becomes known. Nearly half a dozen ministers and ex-ministers have been in lock up during the last twelve months and the trials of some are pending on charges of corruption and bribery, which are rampant all over the world to-day.

"The Asahi," a leading vernacular daily writing on the subject says:

SCANDAL BRINGS DOWN CABINET.

The yearly repetition in the Diet of questions regarding corruption of official discipline is shameful. The Teikoku Rayon Company scandal not only caused the downfall of the Saito Cabinet but also has developed into a controversy about the respect by procurators for personal rights. The debate on this aspect of the scandal had hardly subsided in the Diet before the so-called 500,000-yuan scandal, which is said to have occurred several years ago, was introduced. Irregularities ascribed to Communications Minister Takejiro Tokonami and the publication by army officers of a suspicious pamphlet regarding the matter are being denounced.

The scandals are always the main topic of discussion in the Diet bespeaks the vulgarity of Japanese politics and is deplorable from the standpoint of development of parliamentary government."

"To make the situation more unpleasant, the Government is trying to tide over the crisis by makeshifts instead of clarifying the scandals."

MINISTER IN TROUBLE.

Defending the minister of communication the paper says:—

"The reckless practice of exposing irregularities in the Diet cannot be condoned. The Seiyukai (majority party) is directing its 500,000-yuan charges against a man who until recently held a very important post within it. The motives behind it are far from unalloyed, and the basis is nothing more than a rumour that is not supported by conclusive evidence. With malicious intent, the party desires to ruin the political career of Mr. Tokonami, who has too high a reputation ever to have entered into a monetary deal with Chang Hsueh-liang. Commonsense forbids giving any credence to the accusations. When the matter first came up in the Diet, Mr. Tokonami simply laughed, but the developments have been so serious that he can no longer ignore it. One questioner after another has gotten up in the Diet. He will have to strike back. As a State Minister and a Diet member, he has an obligation to do so."

The whereabouts of Mr. Akatsuka and Mr. Tsuruoka, who are said to have received the money and whose names appear on the receipt found in a safe of Chang Hsueh-liang and now in the possession of the Kwantung Army, is a mystery. This arouses suspicion, and the interpellators are taking every advantage of it. It is regrettable that the police authorities have not located these two men.

## GLOBE TROTTER SHOT DEAD

### Tragedy Overtakes Sikh Youth Who Had Undertaken Novel Mission

SHEIKHUPURA, Mar. 17.

An intrepid Sikh globe trotter named Sardar Dhana Singh who had undertaken the mission of visiting all the Sikh Guruwaras in the world and places of historical interest to Sikhs, has met with a tragic end at the village of Yaksthan near Bannu, having been accidentally shot dead.

This adventurous and educated young man, aged about 25, hailed from a village in Patiala State and had set out on a visit of the Sikh historical places and Gurudwaras in the world on a specially designed pedal cyle in the month of September 1932. The young man served in the Indian Army for some time and decided to undertake the arduous and perilous journey with a view to writing a detailed history of all the places of religious interests and importance to Sikhs.

He had travelled 32,000 miles and had visited 1,600 Gurdwaras He is said to have met many adventures during his sojourns and had many hair-breath escapes. His belongings included a few books, a camera with developing material together with a bedding and other miscellaneous articles which weighed about a maund and half. He had visited Sheikhupura about a month ago and had proceeded to Bannu from where he intended to go to Mecca

SHOT BY ACCIDENT

At Bannu he was informed of a mineral spring which the great Guru Nanakdev had visited and decided to visit that spot. Three young men offered to escort him through the country infested with outlaws. One morning while preparing to start from a village to his destination one of his companions mishandled a gun which accidentally went off. The bullet pierced Sardar Dhana Singh's neck and he died a few minutes later. The dead body was brought to Bannu where the obsequies were gone through in a befitting manner.

On receipt of the sad report from Singh Sabha, Bannu, the local Singh Sabha decided in its morning Dewan to hold an "Akhandpath" (continuous reading of the Sacred Book) in memory of the deceased.—A. P.

## DR. SATYAPAL'S APPEAL

### Bhulabhai To Argue In Lahore High Court

NEW DELHI, March 19.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai leaves for Lahore by the Frontier Mail this evening to argue in Dr. Satyapal's appeal against the conviction under section 124 I.P.C. by the Delhi Magistrate. The appeal comes for hearing to-morrow.

Mr. Shamlal, M.L.A. who will assist Mr. Desai has left for Lahore already.

Mr. Asaf Ali interviewed Dr. Satyapal yesterday in the jail in connection with the appeal.—United Press.

## STUDENTS ARRESTED

### Sequel To Faridpur Mail Robbery

DACCA March 19

Sudhir Krishna Choudhuri and Madhusudan Das who recently arrived here from Calcutta after appearing in the last Intermediate Examination were arrested today in connection with the mail robbery from a running train near Faridpur in Eastern Bengal.—United Press.

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